

July 26 '22

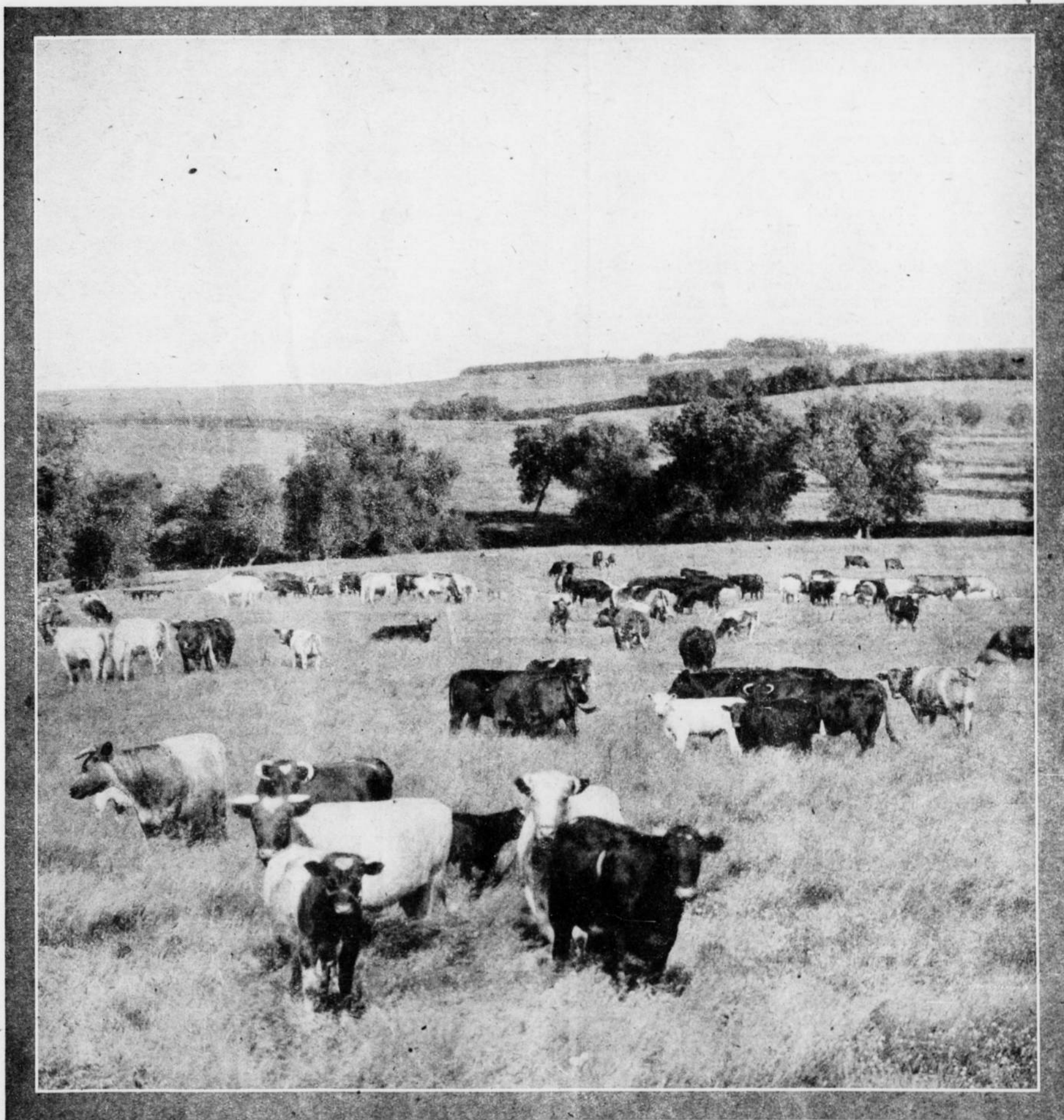
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 26, 1922



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Farmer Government for Manitoba

U.F.M. Sweeps Rural Manitoba, Winning Decisive Victory Over Both Old Parties.

AS a result of the provincial elections held on July 18, Manitoba becomes the third province of Canada to place a farmer government in power. The Liberal government, headed by Hon. T. C. Norris, which has ruled the province since 1915, was overwhelmingly defeated, only seven of its candidates securing election, while the representation of the Conservative party in the House will be confined to six members. Independents elected eight and Labor six. Twenty-four U.F.M. candidates were elected, and with one Progressive from Winnipeg the dominant party in the legislature will have 25 supporters, with a strong probability of securing the three deferred elections. It is understood that some of the Independent and Labor members have also signified their intention to support the new government, thus assuring a working majority.

Premier Norris retained his seat in Lansdowne by the substantial majority of 461 votes, but only one other member of his cabinet, Hon. Robert Jacob, attorney-general, was elected. Hon. Dr. Thornton, Deloraine; Hon. John Williams, Portage, and Hon. C. D. McPherson, Orkney la Prairie, were all defeated, the two former by U.F.M. candidates and the last named by the Conservative leader, Major F. G. Taylor.

The election in Winnipeg was conducted under the proportional representation system, the city electing ten members in one constituency. The total vote in the city was 44,328, making the quota necessary for election 4,030. Out of 43 candidates nominated, two were elected on first preference votes, F. J. Dixon, the leader of the Independent Labor party, receiving 7,394 votes, and Hon. Robert Jacob, the recently appointed attorney-general, 4,030, the exact number required for election. The counting and transferring of the votes occupied three days, the final result being the election of four Labor

men, two Liberals, two Conservatives one Independent and one Progressive.

Results by constituencies are given below. The majorities shown are unofficial figures and in a few cases are from incomplete returns. It is unlikely, however, that the result will be changed in any case.

Farmers Elected—24

Arthur—D. L. McLeod, 323 majority.
Beautiful Plains—George Little, 589 majority.
Birtle—W. J. Short, 590 majority.
Carillon—A. Prefontaine, 348 majority.
Deloraine—D. S. McLeod, 207 majority.
Dufferin—W. Brown, 113 majority.
Fisher—M. V. Bachinsky, 177 majority.
Gilbert Plains—A. G. Berry, 568 majority.
Gladstone—A. McGregor, 837 majority.
Hamiota—T. Wolstenholme, 408 majority.
Iberville—A. R. Boivin, 513 majority.
Killarney—A. E. Foster, 214 majority.
Lakeside—D. L. Campbell, 493 majority.
LaVerandrye—P. A. Talbot, 272 majority.
Manitou—G. Compton, 31 majority.
Minnedosa—Neil Cameron, 835 majority.
Morris—W. R. Clubb, 379 majority.
Mountain—Chas. Cannon, 608 majority.
Norfolk—John Muirhead, 147 majority.
Rockwood—W. C. McKinnell, 596 majority.
Russell—I. B. Griffiths, 397 majority.

Springfield—C. Barclay, 180 majority.
Swan River—R. W. Emmond, 789 maj.
Virden—R. H. Moon-ey, 675 majority.

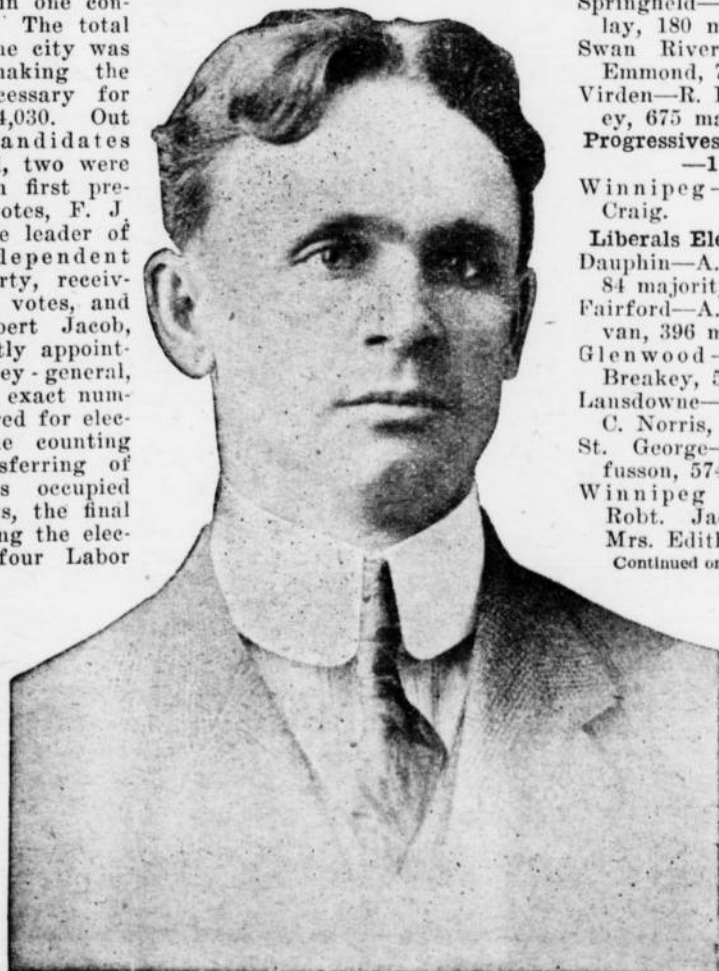
Progressives Elected—1

Winnipeg—R. W. Craig.

Liberals Elected—7

Dauphin—A. Esplen, 84 majority.
Fairford—A. W. Kirvan, 396 majority.
Glenwood—J. W. Breakey, 530 maj.
Lansdowne—Hon. T. C. Norris, 461 maj.
St. George—S. Sigfusson, 574 maj.
Winnipeg—Hon. Robt. Jacob and Mrs. Edith Rogers.

Continued on Page 13



HON. JOHN BRACKEN—MANITOBA'S NEW PREMIER

Born June 22, 1883, at Seeley's Bay on the Rideau River, near Kingston, Ont. Son of E. M. and Bertha (Gilbert) Bracken. Raised on a large dairy farm, of which he became manager for four years before entering college. Educated at Brockville high school and Ontario Agricultural College, where he obtained the degree of B.S.A. with honors in 1906. Parents came West to farm at Tessier, Sask., in that year and Mr. Bracken came to Manitoba in the employ of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The next year he became superintendent of fairs and institutes in the Department of Agriculture, Regina. When the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture was founded in 1909 he was appointed professor in Field Husbandry, in which post he continued till he was made president of Manitoba Agricultural College in 1920. He is the author of Crop Production in Western Canada and Dry Farming in Western Canada, and is a recognized authority on Field Husbandry. Mr. Bracken was married in 1909 to Alice Bruce, of Guelph, Ont. There are four children in the family, Bruce, Douglas, Gordon and George Murray.

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Whitewash and Cold Water Paints

*Some Simple Formulae for Making and Suggestions for Applying Much
Used Preservatives*

IN view of the high cost of oil paints and the still higher cost of neglecting exposed surfaces, the possibilities of whitewash are today worthy of special attention. Whitewash and cold water paints afford the cheapest protective coverings that can be obtained, and at the same time are not difficult either to make or to apply. Further, whitewash affords a considerable degree of fire protection to frame structures, particularly on the farm, acting in part as an insulator and also as a filler, if the correct formula is used.

Lime is one of the best of sweeteners and cleansers, and many who have made practical use of it assert that it has germicidal properties. Its application has a most sanitary effect in cellars, barns, pig pens, chicken houses, and similar structures.

The interior of the home can be made more sanitary and attractive by use of proper whitewash or cold water paint mixtures. These mixtures can be so prepared as not to rub off on the clothing, and will stand washing. There are various pigments or coloring mediums which may be added to the mixtures so that any desired color or shade may be obtained for interior decoration.

Equipment for Whitewashing

The equipment required for preparing and applying whitewash or cold water paint is of the simplest nature. For mixing, there will be required a barrel or other fairly large watertight container and smaller vessels in which the several ingredients may be prepared, together with a couple of sticks or paddles for stirring.

For applying, one needs either a large whitewash, or kalsomine brush, or a simple spraying device, a pail or a bucket, in which small quantities of the wash can be carried to the work, and a stick or paddle with which to stir the mixture from time to time.

The best results are obtained when the whitewashing or cold water painting is done in clear, dry weather. The surface to be treated should be perfectly dry and carefully cleaned of all dirt, scales, or other loose material by brushing well with a clean stiff brush or by first scraping and then brushing. The final results and increased life of the coating will more than repay for taking pains to have the surface in good condition. Special care should be taken to remove all loose material from surfaces that have been previously whitewashed, since, if the old whitewash is scaly, there will be no solid surface to which the new coating can adhere.

Ordinary Whitewash

The formulae which follow are for the most widely used lime washes. Place about ten pounds of quicklime in a vessel with two gallons of water. Cover the vessel with an old piece of carpet or burlap and let it stand for about an hour, stirring, if necessary, to prevent burning. At the end of that time the material will be ready for use.

If too little water is used, the lime will not be completely slaked or hydrated, and besides it will be burned. Burned or scorched lime is generally lumpy and transparent after water is added to bring it to brush consistency. Too much water, on the other hand, retards the slaking by lowering the heat.

A simpler way in which to prepare this whitewash is to mix ordinary commercial hydrated lime with water until the proper brush consistency is obtained. This whitewash will not stand the weather, and will rub off rather easily.

Interior Whitewash

The following formula is recommended by insurance companies:

(1) Slake 62 pounds (1 bushel) of quicklime in 15 gallons of water. Keep the vessel covered until steam stops coming off. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Or, mix 80 pounds of commercial hydrated lime with

water to a creamy consistency.

(2) Mix 2½ pounds of rye flour thoroughly with ½ gallon of cold water and then thin with 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Dissolve 2½ pounds of common salt in 2½ gallons of hot water. Mix (2) and (3), then add (1), and stir until well mixed.

Exterior Weatherproof Whitewash

A (1) Slake 62 pounds of quicklime (1 bushel) in 12 gallons of water or mix 80 pounds of commercial hydrated lime with water to a creamlike consistency.

(2) Dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Provide 2 gallons of skimmed milk.

Pour (2) into (1), then add (3), and stir well.

B (1) Shake 6 pounds of quicklime in 1½ gallons of hot water or mix 8 pounds of commercial hydrated lime to a creamlike consistency with water.

(2) Dissolve 4 ounces of white resin in 12 fluid ounces of boiled linseed oil.

(3) Beat 6 pounds of whiting in 1 gallon of skimmed milk.

Mix (2) with (1) while hot; then add (3).

Simple Cold Water Paints

(1) Soak ½ pound of white glue at least four hours in 1 pint of water and then fully dissolve in 1 quart more water in a double boiler.

(2) Mix 16 pounds of hydrated lime thoroughly in 1 gallon of hot water.

Pour (1) into (2) and mix well.

Waterproof Cold Paint

Beat up 1 pound of casein with 1 pint of cold water; dilute with ¾ gallon of cold water and add 8 fluid ounces of ammonia. Stir this until a smooth jelly is formed and then add ¼ fluid ounce of formaldehyde as a preservative.

Stir in hydrated lime until a moderately thick paste is formed and then dilute with water, alcohol, turpentine or linseed oil as may be desired until proper brush consistency is obtained.

Covering Capacity

The following approximate figures will be of assistance in estimating the amount of materials required and the time needed to cover wood, brick, or plaster surfaces. It is, of course, to be understood that these figures are only approximate since there are many factors, such as condition of the mortar joints in brick work, roughness of lumber, and previous treatments which will have a very decided influence on the covering capacity of the wash or paint.

The foregoing whitewash and cold water paint will weigh, on an average, about 12 pounds to the gallon.

A gallon will have about the following covering capacity:

On wood, about 225 sq. feet (10 ft. x 22½ ft.).

On brick, about 180 sq. ft. (about 10 ft. by 18 ft.).

On plaster, about 270 sq. ft. (about 8 ft. by 33 ft.).

A. S. Jennings is the authority for the statement that with a four-inch brush a man should cover the following surfaces per hour:

On rough walls, 22 square yards.

On smooth walls, 38 square yards.

On flat surfaces, using a step ladder, 25 square yards.

Tinting

It is often desirable to tint the wash or paint and so relieve the dead white effect of pure whitewash. Any desired color or shade may be obtained by using the indicated pigments either singly or in combination. According to A. S. Jennings the following colors are fast in the presence of lime: most of the earth colors, such as vandyke, brown, red oxide, yellow ochre, siennas and umbers, venetian red, indian red, light red; also lithopone, zinc white, cadmium yellow, ultramarine, cobalt blue, chrome green, emerald green, and

Continued on page 17

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 26, 1922

Manitoba's New Premier

The newly-elected United Farmer members of the Manitoba legislature have chosen wisely in selecting as their leader John Braeken, president of Manitoba Agricultural College. The new leader is a man who justly commands the respect not only of the farmers of the province but of the urban community as well. With him as premier the new farmer government has at once established itself in the confidence of the people and prepared the way for a successful administration.

It is no small tribute to the qualities of Mr. Braeken that in the very short time he has been in the province his administration of the Agricultural College and his participation in public affairs has so highly commended itself to the farmers. He comes to his new position with an experience that ensures an administrative policy towards the chief industry of the province that has been lacking in the past. Agriculture is the mainstay of Manitoba, and it is fortunate that the head of the new government is the foremost agricultural authority in the West.

There are two factors which specially favor the new government. Mr. Braeken has had no political affiliations and therefore has stirred up neither animosities nor jealousies. Furthermore, the result of the election was so decisive that there should be no desire on the part of any of the other groups to do other than co-operate with the government in a generous way. No government ever assumed office in Manitoba with a greater measure of public good-will, and there is good reason to hope and believe that it will give the province the kind of administration it requires.

The Manitoba Elections

The result of the Manitoba provincial elections adds one more success to the farmers' movement. It brings Manitoba alongside Ontario and Alberta in the possession of a legislature in which the farmers can claim an adequate direct representation. The return of 24 out of 39 U.F.M. candidates, while not spectacular or, indeed, reaching the expectations of the most optimistic, is yet a notable achievement for an old province which for half a century has been under the sway of the two-party system. In the seriousness with which it took party strife, Manitoba has been more like the provinces of the East than the sister prairie provinces, but the two-party system received a jolt in 1920 and the elections last week have left the two old parties in ruins.

Towards the end of the campaign the Liberals either gained confidence or assumed it. They believed that they would at least break even with the U.F.M. and remain the strongest group in the legislature, even if they had to rely upon other groups to enable them to carry on. They succeeded in electing five of their candidates in the country and two in Winnipeg. In the last legislature they had 21; their loss in the elections was therefore 14 seats.

The Conservatives were also sure they were going to do better than in 1920. They elected four in the country and two in Winnipeg, giving them six in the next legislature. They had seven in the last.

Labor has also lost ground. They had ten representatives in the last legislature, four from Winnipeg and six from outside constituencies. Their voting strength was maintained in Winnipeg where they returned four candidates, but they succeeded in holding only two of their other seats, namely, Assiniboia and Kildonan-St. Andrews.

In the next legislature there will be six elected as Independents and one as a Liberal-Conservative Fusion candidate. Some of the Independents are expected to give support to the farmer group.

Elections were deferred in three constituencies—Ethelbert, Rupert's Land and The Pas. Ethelbert is a safe seat for the U.F.M. candidate and it may be expected that the farmer group will gain support from one if not both of the other two constituencies.

The Progressives succeeded in electing one candidate in the city of Winnipeg. This is an addition to the farmer group, as the Winnipeg Progressives were supporters of the political principles laid down in the platform of the U.F.M.

Assuming a gain of two in the deferred elections, the U.F.M. group in the legislature will number 27 and they are sure of support from other groups, thus giving an adequate majority to the new government. There will be as many groups in the next legislature as in the last, but the composition of the groups is different and the character of the House will be different. The new legislature gives promise of decided superiority over the last, and the new premier will undoubtedly assure himself of an administration that is deserving of the confidence of the legislature and which will endeavor to carry out policies that will make for the welfare of the province as a whole.

The Fight for Liquor

A significant feature of the campaign in Winnipeg in the provincial elections was the effort put forward by the Moderation League. The effort was both direct and indirect; direct in the successful candidature of the ex-secretary of the league, indirect in the policy of "peaceful penetration" of all political camps. The effort and its result presage a fight for the government sale of liquor that cannot be ignored. The league is strong in Winnipeg; it is in earnest. It has no politics; its business is to bring back beer. It has friends and supporters in all political factions, some of whom are in the open and some are not. It realizes that the farmers are by far its strongest opponents, and it will not hesitate to set city against country in its determination to bring back liquor. When the new legislature meets it will not be long before it realizes that the league is working.

In his book on Conservatism, Lord Hugh Cecil says: "A critic of Conservatism might complain that selfishness, avarice and an uncontrolled taste for alcoholic liquors were all elements that made for the success of Conservative politicians." As a Conservative of Conservatives Lord Hugh knew his party, and the party seems to be the same everywhere. It is the open and avowed supporter of the demands of the Moderation League; it was definitely pledged by Lieut.-Col. Arthur Sullivan, in a meeting called by the Moderation League in Winnipeg on July 11, to a direct effort to establish government sale of liquor. And why? Oh, because the government, and the city of Winnipeg and others need the money. That may seem a crude way of stating the argument of Mr. Sullivan, but that is what it amounted to. Prohibition was "a miserable thing" and a failure. Besides, was Manitoba so rich that she could afford to refuse to accept revenue from liquor? Let Manitoba abolish prohibition and prosperity would come. Hotels would be built in Winnipeg and give employment. Tourists would flock into Winnipeg from the United States and the province would be enriched by the money they would

spend in the government liquor stores. By a marvellous effort of self-restraint Mr. Sullivan refrained from finishing the picture and showing a tax-free province, all the revenue being derived from American tourists in search of liquor.

Isn't that a fine, moral, dignified argument? Winnipeg—the booze centre of North America. Wouldn't that make a nice slogan for the Winnipeg Board of Trade? Manitoba made rich by the degradation of her citizens and the debauchery of visitors. That is the argument of the opponents of prohibition.

A Failure in Citizenship

Of the 61,736 citizens of Winnipeg who took care to get their names on the voters' list, 44,328 completed the act of citizenship by going to the polls and voting. There were 143 polling stations in the city, and no voter could complain about the distance he or she might have to go to vote. The weather was no obstacle and there were no special events to draw people away. What, then, happened to the 17,408 who made the necessary preparations to vote and then failed to exercise their franchise?

Some no doubt were out of the city on vacation. Some probably left the city on business who did not know of or forgot about the advance polls. Others again were perhaps unable to get away from their occupations despite the law which makes election day a public holiday after one o'clock. It is safe to say, however, that by far the larger part of the 17,408 did not vote because their interest in the election was not strong enough to stimulate them to the effort. They were probably overwhelmed by the multiplicity of candidates and were without any guiding political principle to help them through the maze.

In every election about 20 per cent. of the electorate in each constituency fails to vote. A vote of 85 per cent. of the registered electorate is a good record. There is no good reason why the average should fall below 95 per cent., allowing 5 per cent. for contingencies. It is not only in the voting, however, that the apathy of the electorate may be seen. In all political organizations there is a disposition to leave all the work to a devoted few, and not infrequently it is a thankless task the few perform. There is but one way of overcoming this apathy, and that is by making the consciousness of the responsibilities of citizenship a dynamic force in social life. That of itself demands the organization of individuals for the purpose of stimulating something like a moral fervor in the cause of citizenship, and there is no better form of such organization than the small group, such as the locals of the farmer organizations. The hope of democracy is centred in such groups in the community, groups which can be linked in a federation cemented by a common purpose and interest. The cities have been woefully backward in the education of the adult in the responsibilities of citizenship, and they might well take a hint from and follow the example of the farmers' organizations and form permanent associations that would help in the evolution of a creative democracy instead of an electorate that waits to be told how to vote, and falls helplessly by the wayside when the advice becomes overwhelmingly conflicting.

A Disarmament Treaty

Among the matters discussed by Premier King and the members of the Harding administration in the recent conference at Washington was the perpetuation in the

form of a treaty of the Rush-Bagot agreement negotiated in 1818 between Great Britain and the United States. Reference is often made to the 3,000 miles of unfortified frontier between Canada and the United States, but the agreement which forms the foundation of this century-old mutual confidence between the two countries is, unfortunately, not as well known as it ought to be.

A little over a century ago there were warships on the Great Lakes, and they were not there as ornaments; they were used in the war of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent which followed that war is well known, but of not less importance, for Canada perhaps of more importance, was the agreement entered into between Great Britain and the United States, four years later, for mutual disarmament on the Great Lakes. This agreement did not take the form of a formal treaty; it was and remains an agreement concluded by what is known in diplomatic circles as "an exchange of notes." The agreement provided that on the Great Lakes the naval forces to be maintained by the United States and Great Britain should be "confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burthen and armed with like force."

It was further agreed that all other armed vessels on the lakes were to be dismantled and that "no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed." The agreement might be annulled by either party on six months' notice. The agreement came into force on April 28, 1818. Some modifications have taken place to meet changing conditions, but the agreement has held good for 104 years despite the easy method of six months'

notice for its annulment, and it looked good enough to last forever.

Premier King now suggests that it be replaced by a formal treaty. What's in a name? The Rush-Bagot agreement has always been called a treaty and it has outlasted a great many treaties. Modern conditions may necessitate the change suggested, but modern conditions include curious and perplexing antics in politics. One never can tell what will happen when political waters are stirred.

The Wheat Board

A special session of the Saskatchewan legislature for consideration of the legislation required for the establishment of the Wheat Board opened last Thursday. The Alberta legislature met on July 24 for the same purpose. These two provinces have an advantage in this respect over Manitoba and their proceedings will be completed before the Manitoba legislature can be called in special session. A new government has to be formed in Manitoba, and this in itself involves some time and the new government cannot call the legislature until it has found its feet and is in a position to meet the House. The resolution passed by the farmer-members-elect in their meeting in Winnipeg, last Friday, shows that the Manitoba farmers are anxious to come in with the other provinces if at all possible, but the dilatoriness of the Norris government in calling the election has created difficulties in this respect which are well-nigh if not entirely insuperable.

Editorial Notes

The Hague Conference passes into history as a failure; it could not make compatible the incompatible. The Soviet government wanted a loan of some hundreds of millions on an I.O.U. only. The possessors of the millions wanted something more substantial as security and the Soviet representatives

only moaned about the unreasonableness of the capitalist system. That in brief is the record of the Hague Conference.

When the arch-swindler, Horatio Bottomley was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, the press carried a story about him in which he was referred to as the nephew of George Jacob Holyoake, "the founder of the modern co-operative movement." Holyoake was a supporter of and the historian of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, but he was not the founder of it. He was an uncle of Bottomley all right, but what he would have said about his nephew would be unfit for publication.

An effort is going to be made to reform the British House of Lords, but the Lords object strongly to the proposals that have been laid before them for approval. If the reform has to meet with their approval before becoming effective, the House of Lords will be reformed about the time of the millenium.

Sir Robert Burton Chadwick, member of the British House of Commons, in an interview in Montreal deplored the low estimate that appeared to be held of politicians on this side of the water. So long as a disparaging estimate was held of the politician, he said, the people must expect to get bad legislators, because such an attitude deterred good men from entering politics. Quite right, but then, who is responsible for the prevailing poor opinion of politicians? There is no poor opinion of the politician who has pursued a course of rectitude even when the people disagree with his policies. The past has seen a type of politician whose existence could have no other result than to bring politics into disrepute. Today we are trying to abolish that type and we are succeeding fairly well.



Welcoming the New Manager

Successful U.S. Wheat Pools

DURING the past four years no other subject has been of so much concern to the Pacific Northwest states as the question of co-operative marketing as now carried on through the various state associations of wheat growers, which today cover Washington, Oregon, Montana and North Dakota. In every meeting of farmers for years the subject has inevitably come up. To the student of economic conditions as pertaining to the raising of agricultural products the reason is quite obvious. Bankers, merchants and professional men, both of town and city have been most deeply interested. Viewing the development of co-operative marketing organizations with probable natural aloofness, which made financing and operating difficult, the attainment of success seems almost hopeless. Business and banking men are cautious and not overly prone to accept any sort of innovation, and co-operation in wheat is an innovation, so it has only been within the last year that the attitude of those with whom the farmers' organizations dealt has been favorable.

But because of these conditions, because of the fact that our form of co-operation with its pools and advances on delivered wheat and iron-clad contracts and all have been so thoroughly explained and discussed throughout the wheat-producing sections of the western states, it often seems mere useless repetition to embark upon another discussion of fundamental details. Co-operation, however, like every other new undertaking, rapidly is evolving its own peculiar dictionary of technical words and expressions, and to explain the basis on which co-operative organizations operate today in our states it is necessary to define these terms.

A Contract Pool

First: The marketing associations composed of the growers in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and just recently North Dakota—grouped for greater unification, more efficient sales, and financing operations in the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated as their selling and supervising agency—are based upon the fact that every member has signed an unbreakable contract which obligates him to deliver during a term of years (usually six) every bushel of the wheat he produces except what may be consumed by him or upon his own property or sold for seed. There is no equivocation in this statement. Every solicitor who approached a wheat grower to ask his membership in state organizations has definitely put this fact forward. The wheat grower to become a member of one of our associations must voluntarily agree to an unbreakable contract to market his product only through the organization he joins and for a specific term of years.

The reason for this is easy to understand. The history of many co-operative organizations of other types shows that their great difficulty has been due directly to their inability to secure anticipated delivery of products from their members. There is the too-well-known situation of the outside competitor, who forces up prices for a term of months or even years until the organization has gone on the rocks. That is not possible with the wheat growers' associations as we have them today.

A Pillar of Strength

This is one of the strongest pillars upon which our associations rest, and to my mind is one without which no organization successfully can do the work we now are accomplishing. It means more than the assurance of crop deliveries promptly and regularly. It means the ability on our part to go to our banks, millers and grain merchants and say without opportunity of contradiction that we are going to have approximately so many million bushels of wheat to harvest, receiving from that fact a consideration which would not otherwise be ours.

Under our plan we have an assured volume of business for a specific num-

Farmers of Northwestern States Demonstrate Practicality and Value of Co-operative Marketing—By George C. Jewett, General Manager, Northwest Wheat Growers Associated

ber of years on which to build our operations. We are jealous of our potential business. We are anxious constantly to increase it. We know that more bushels mean less expense to the individual member. Our contract provides a penalty for failure of the grower to deliver as agreed and this feature has been upheld in the courts of many states.

Territorial Pools

All of our organizations are based upon the one hundred per cent. pooling principle. Take any one of them as an example. When the warehouse receipts, representing the wheat and by virtue of which delivery is made, are turned over to the association by any particular grower, he is credited with so much wheat of a certain variety, class and grade, and then so far as he is concerned that wheat loses its identity. Pools are developed on state or territorial lines, it being our practice to pool together in one pool all wheat raised in a territory that is controlled to a high degree by one terminal market. For example: Washington, Oregon and North Idaho pool together, and their wheat flows to the markets of the Pacific Coast. There is only one pool in each territory. Differences in quality, grade, etc., as reflected by sales, of course, are taken into account. An equitable distribution is arranged through the application of differentials in price between each variety and grade worked out on the basis of the actual differentials experienced between the varieties and grades in the season's selling operations or in the operations incident to the disposing of the pool. In this way each man receives an average price for his product, with due consideration given to its value as to variety and grade, and the price so received is a direct reflection of the manner in which the wheat has been sold.

The average price is figured on a terminal basis, and there is deducted in settlement with each grower the actual freight paid in the movement of his wheat from its primary point of delivery, being the point at which he delivers in the country, and its movement to terminal. Thus we have a method by which each member of the association receives in final results an average equal with every other man who had identical wheat after freight has been taken into account.

North Dakota Joins

Last year there were four states wherein growers maintained associations, and these state groups were tied into the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated. The addition of North Dakota has been completed but recently; the coming season will find this state marketing wheat co-operatively under our plan for the first time. As we operate each state organization cares for the physical operation of handling its wheat from the time it is delivered by the grower member to his warehouse or elevator until it is taken over for sale by the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated. The member

sends in his "warehouse ticket" or elevator receipt to his state office, and in return receives an "advance," a sum of money representing approximately 75 per cent. of the market value of his wheat at the time it is delivered, or at his option may leave this sum for use by the organization and receive thereon interest at going rates. Funds

for these advances of course run into the millions of dollars, and last year were obtained by the states and by the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, from banks not only in Pacific Coast cities, but in Cleveland, New York, and from lines of credit provided by the revival of the federal war finance corporation.

The inability to secure satisfactory credit in the past has been a condition which has harmed the producer of wheat in the United States as much as ever the boll weevil

has harmed the cotton man. After harvest the average wheat grower is not only short of funds—he is turning this way and that to meet the pressing claims against him. To this is attributable the fact that so many wheat growers dispose of their crops early after harvest during months which have been proved to show the lowest wheat prices of the year.

Wheat Gold Bonds

Through the marketing associations of the Pacific states there has been developed another method of providing finances to care for organization members while their product is being sold in an orderly manner. We have taken the receipts for our wheat in warehouses, and issued upon them what we term "wheat gold bonds" running for one year, for sale to the public. By making use of the wheat as collateral and ourselves underwriting the warehouse and elevator tickets which otherwise have, in this part of the country, a very limited territorial negotiability, we have thus developed an entirely new method for bringing outside funds to the use of wheat producers during their periods of greatest financial stringency. This year it is not probable that an issue of wheat gold bonds will be made, inasmuch as we have received offers of funds large enough to meet our requirements otherwise, but the wheat bond idea is not to be minimized as an insurance of a method for financing.

The Sales Policy

So far as the sales policy of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated is concerned the explanation is simple. We know we have a definite amount of wheat in our year's pool. We split it into parts to sell during regular periods of the selling season. We take advantage of demand by having so much grain of so many varieties that we can meet the seasonal shortages of various types of wheat as they occur. That is, we do not need to sell soft white wheat when the market for that is low, because of heavy sales from the farm—during this time we fill our monthly quota with varieties of grain which are more in demand. Through this method

of marketing we ensure our members a fair average of the season's prices by spreading our total sales broadly over the entire marketing season, plus the advantages we get from meeting the market's needs for specified kinds and qualities of grain as they occur.

The result of our operation last year is made most evident by a comparison between the prices received by members of the associations and by wheat growers who are still individual sellers. Throughout the entire four states the average prices per bushel which will be returned to the organized growers range from three to 15 cents more than the average among the unorganized, depending upon location, quality and variety of wheat.

Feeding the Market

But even above this is the fact that the steady, orderly-marketing method of selling resulted in a general average of prices for wheat marketed in Pacific Coast states last year of many cents more, when compared with the rest of the world, than during years in the past. There are figures by the United States Department of Agriculture which show that for the years of 1910-14 prices received by wheat growers in the Pacific states were only 88 per cent. of those paid to producers in the middle west. But during the last season, 1921-22, the prices paid to our far western wheat farmers had risen to 95 per cent. of the prices paid to the middle-western men.

There is only one explanation for this—the co-operative wheat marketing associations. They form the only new element in the field during the years under consideration. Freight rates have proven to be about the same, as is every other factor entering into wheat marketing. So, basing the production for our four states at 90 millions of bushels and figuring at only 75 cents a bushel in returns to the farmer, this increase in prices has brought approximately \$5,000,000 into the wheat country to organized and unorganized producers together.

Service to Members

The wheat growers' associations have developed into more than mere wheat selling organizations. In the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated there is a statistical department which maintains reporters and correspondents in every important producing and consuming part of the world. There is a grading department which runs accurate chemical tests on the wheat grown by our members, enabling us to meet specific requirements of mills and foreign buyers. There is a traffic department which has been of value to unorganized as well as organized producers throughout our states in helping to secure the reductions in freight rates of the last year. We have been foremost in the movement resulting in changes in federal grades to the advantage of wheat growers and now are waging an intensive campaign to bring about corrections in the present "discounts schedules" under which our wheat is sold. There is a newspaper which carries not only co-operative news but political, economic, and industrial information of vital interest to the wheat grower which cannot be found elsewhere.

Rapid Expansion

The sales establishment of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, starting with only a small office in Portland and one in Seattle, has expanded beyond anything we had anticipated at the beginning of the movement, being forced by rapid growth to keep pace with our increases in bushelage handled. Today in addition to the coast offices there is a branch in London, one in Minneapolis, and mill-sales offices in Spokane, Washington, American Falls, Idaho, and Lewiston, Montana. Greater expansion will come in the sales organization in the near future, as a result of the addition of North Dakota wheat to the pools.

All in all, the co-operative wheat marketing organizations of the Pacific

Continued on Page 11



GEORGE C. JEWETT

News from the Organizations

Brandon U.F.M. Dist. Convention

Brandon district never loses its head. Even with the heat of three campaigns on the United Farmers of that district, on June 16, met in Oak Lake as usual for their summer convention. The hall was filled with an interested and interesting audience. It is very gratifying indeed to find that with political activities occupying the front of the stage the farmers there are looking to the future and recognizing the basic need for keeping the local and district associations functioning at full capacity.

As is usual in such conventions the proceedings were opened by devotional exercises, these, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Miller, being conducted by W. R. Wood, of Winnipeg.

An interesting report of the district debating series of the past season was presented by J. G. Lothian, district secretary. The district board had taken up the work in a very purposeful way and worked out a very complete series. Still more definite plans are being worked out for next winter, which will put up definitely to every local the matter of taking part in the district series. A very fine silver cup has been donated to be competed for and miniature replicas are to be awarded the individuals of the winning team.

District Directors

The election of a district director to fill the place of W. G. Rathwell, who was elected vice-president of the provincial association, issued in the unanimous choice of Donald G. McKenzie, of Forrest, and the election of a district director for the United Farm Women, in place of Mrs. S. E. Gee, who was elected vice-president of the U.F.W.M., resulted in the re-appointment of Miss Mabel Johnson, who has been occupying the position pro tem.

The candidates in the three local constituencies, R. Mooney, of Virden; J. M. Allan, of Lansdowne, and W. G. Rathwell, of Glenwood, then addressed the convention, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

At the evening session, W. R. Wood spoke on the work of the association apart from politics, and the necessity of keeping it strong and active as the basis of community work, and of intelligent and progressive citizenship.

Giroux Resolution

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Giroux local U.F.M. held on July 8:

"We, the Giroux local U.F.M. members do pledge ourselves to remain at home on election day and refrain from voting as we feel that P. A. Talbot, the nominated U.F.M. candidate for La Verandrye, does not represent the interests of the farmer movement, and, furthermore, we do not approve of the methods used by him in obtaining the nomination, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to W. R. Wood for publication in The Guide, so that our fellow electors and U.F.M. candidates throughout the province may know that this nomination is not unanimous throughout some of the oldest and best established locals of the constituency."

3678 Gophers

That was the number slaughtered to the credit of Moline U.F.M. local in its recent contest. The Little Saskatchewan school won the shield for the greatest number of tips, having to its credit not less than 1,349. The four individual prizes were won in the districts by Ross Underhill, Moline; William Haig, Wier; Alven Elliott, Poplar Grove, and Billie Denbow, Little Saskatchewan.

The local considers the contest well worth while, and will put one on again next year.

In spite of a rainy day for the picnic on June 9, a neat little sum was realized and the local expects to put on another social function a little later. That's what it is to be alive.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wigginton, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan Road Policy

Auto Driving vs. Grain Marketing was the subject under discussion at a recent meeting of the members of the Ladstock G.G.A., and, judging by the resolution eventually passed by the local, grain marketing came out the winner. They evidently consider it a matter of greater importance to be able to get their grain to market than to provide good roads for autoists. The resolution, which was recently forwarded to the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the secretary, J. W. Gray, is in the following terms:

"Whereas, we hear that the government is spending a large sum of money this summer in building an automobile highway along the lines of highway, and as there are large numbers of farmers living from 12 to 20 miles from railway who have no roads fit to market grain except when ground is frozen, thereby preventing them selling their crop to best advantage;

"And, whereas, a much smaller amount of money spent on roads running north and south to towns would benefit the farming communities much more;

"Therefore be it resolved that this meeting of Ladstock local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association protest against the money being spent in the way proposed."

Leslie Comes Back

The Leslie local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has apparently been dead, or at least in a comatose condition for a considerable time, as no fees were received during the past two years. It was therefore especially pleasing to the Central office staff to receive a payment recently of the sum of \$40 as membership fees for the year 1922.

It is quite evident from this that the Leslie farmers have not forgotten the debt they owe to the association and that they are determined to support it in carrying out its principles. There is no doubt that Leslie, along with the rest of the province, will receive more attention from the association organizers under the new plan of organization, and that it will play its part in the upbuilding of a strong membership before the meeting of the next year's convention.

Local Talent Discovered

There is no better method to compel an organization to discover local talent than for it to be unexpectedly thrown, at the eleventh hour, entirely upon its own resources. This is what happened to the Clearwater Grain Growers' Association at Gunderson, Sask., on Grain Growers' Sunday, by the failure of the expected speakers to arrive. The stage was all set for the occasion, if we may be allowed to use the term in this connection, but the principal performers, the speakers, failed to put in an appearance, and not wishing to disappoint the waiting audience an impromptu program had at once to be arranged. With respect to this, the secretary, S. Luehinger, says:

"Clearwater band furnished us with good music and the home talent among the crowd gave the audience an appreciated program. Sometimes we do not really know until we are up against it, as in this case, what good talent we have in our own community. We were expecting some of the local ministers to be present, but owing to the short time that they had to make arrangements with their different appointments were unable to arrive."

"R. Smith, president, acted as chairman, and made the opening remarks; music by the band and a few solos by H. Coward and W. Wilson; the purpose of Grain Growers' Sunday, by S.

Luehinger, sec.-treas.; a short speech by Mr. Warman, closed the day by the singing of God Save the King, by the audience."

We give this as an example to other locals which may be similarly placed in the hope that it will result in the discovery of talent at present hiding under a bushel.

Men Did the Cooking

The Dee Valley local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association recently held a meeting which was somewhat unique in character, in that the women were given complete charge of the program, while the married men were required to do their own cooking in preparing the refreshments for the occasion. The report does not say whether the viands were digestible or otherwise. However, as the chairman of the evening emphasized strongly that we learn by doing, we must assume that the result was satisfactory.

Every member present was expected to contribute to the evening's entertainment, and as the roll was called they responded readily either by song, speech or recitation. The refreshments were served in the latter part of the evening, and were followed by dancing. As an evidence of the good work which is being done by our Maidstone friends, we may state that the membership has increased 150 per cent. since last year, namely from 15 to 37 paid-up members. This speaks well for their future success.

Mrs. F. O. Rundle, was the presiding officer on the above occasion, and delivered an inspiring address, the effects of which on the members of the local will no doubt be long felt. She asserted that the Grain Growers' Association had done and is doing for the farmers more than any other organization, and yet only about 10 per cent. of the farmers of the province are members. The association needed not only money, but the talents which were lying latent in the farmers' being. She quoted Pamphlet No. 12, published by the association, as saying, "To grow strong, spend your strength freely." She declared that the farmers' movement needed statesmen in the capitals of the provinces and the Dominion, who could put the farmers' views before the legislatures and the federal parliament. "No matter how small the beginning," she said, "we shall learn to do by doing; we shall learn to talk by talking." The whole address was an eloquent call to service and sacrifice for the good of the community, and will no doubt be remembered for a long time by those who heard it.

A Volunteer

The following letter was received a short time ago by Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in which H. Rodgers, president of the Pizarro G.G.A., offers his services in the work of organizing his own particular district. In his letter Mr. Rodgers says:

"I understand that you intend to do considerable organization work this year, also that you are making some changes in the districts to conform with the provincial constituencies. In regard to organization work, I believe that it would be possible to organize a few more locals in this vicinity, or at least to add considerably to the membership of the existing locals."

"I would be willing to give some of my time to this organization work if you wish me to. If so, please advise me how to proceed."

There is an old saying that "One volunteer is worth ten pressed men," inasmuch as the volunteer is bubbling over with enthusiasm, while the men run in by the "press gang" are usually totally lacking in this quality. On

this account offers such as that of Mr. Rodgers are doubly welcome, and whatever help he, or others under similar circumstances, is able to render will be doubly appreciated. While no remuneration is paid to sub-organizers or district directors for this kind of field work, they are not allowed to be out of pocket, as all hotel and travelling expenses are met by the association.

U.F.A. Picnics

Five U.F.A. locals—Rushmere, Kincair, Lawrence, Northland and St. Elmo—recently held their second annual union picnic on the Boyington grounds, midway between Youngstown and Veteran. Everyone contributed in a real co-operative spirit towards making the day one of unalloyed pleasure for all. A full line of athletic sports was, of course, in evidence. The Little Gem band consisting of thirteen instruments lent charm to the affair both afternoon and evening, and Geo. Johnson, M.L.A., gave an up-to-date talk on recent legislation, centering on three acts of special importance to farmers, viz.: The Highways Act, Southern Alberta Drought Area Relief Act, and the Pest Act. He very clearly and forcefully brought before his hearers how much more truly than ever before the people have really representative government.

At Glover's Lake

Many people attended the picnic held at Glover's Lake recently. A very close estimate places the number of visitors at 1,500, some having come from as far west as Cereal, and as far east as Kindersley.

All the sports went off without a hitch, and it was very evident by the spirit which prevailed, that everybody had an enjoyable time. The children especially had a good day.

Some of the visitors made use of the fine bathing facilities but as the weather was a little on the cool side the water sports were not greatly indulged in.

The Sibbald brass band was present in full number, and rendered many pieces which were greatly appreciated by the listeners. At dusk the picnic ended. After that the dancers went to Ball's Hall, where a dance was held under the auspices of the Sibbald musical association.

Green Valley

A union picnic was held at Green Valley recently, when a large crowd gathered. A refreshment booth was operated by the Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. to enrich their treasury, and it proved a great success. Tea, coffee, soft drinks, sandwiches, cakes, ice cream and candies were on sale and were appreciated.

All sorts of small sports were indulged in. One exciting event was the pillow fight. The egg and spoon race was an old favorite and caused lots of fun.

The Lougheed boys basketball game with Sedgewick resulted in the former winning, as they did also with Goose Creek. During the interval two scrub teams gave an excellent display in basketball, captained by Art Peterson and Dr. Kelman.

Speakers at Glenwoodville

Glenwoodville U.F.A. local at a special meeting heard a practical address on grasshopper control, by V. R. Hillman, while on the same evening Miss J. DeGuerre, of the Raymond Agricultural College, spoke to the U.F.W.A.

Dance at Battle Beaver

A very enjoyable social evening and dance was given under the auspices of the Battle Beaver local in the Beaver schoolhouse. Messrs. McGowan and Witt supplied good music, and John Kirschman was a capable floor manager.

Address on Dairy Matters

The work of the Alberta Creamery Association was the subject of an address by N. S. Smith, M.L.A., to the Vegreville U.F.A.

Shrinkage in Market Hay

Loss in Weight Does Not Indicate Loss in Feed Value

THERE is considerable misunderstanding among growers and consumers of hay in regard to the loss in weight subsequent to curing. In some localities in Eastern Canada there is a generally accepted rule that 100 tons of hay put into a barn will only weigh out 80 tons in the following spring. Recent tests show that this rule is altogether too severe. Well cured hay sheltered from the elements will undergo a loss probably not in excess of 12 to 15 per cent. Baled hay under the same conditions will show a loss of from two to five per cent.

The question of shrinkage in weight should not concern the man who grows hay solely for home consumption, for the loss is entirely due to moisture evaporation if the hay is protected. The actual nutriment is not evaporated, hence a given quantity of prime hay has the same feeding value after a year's careful storage regardless of the loss in weight. In other words the hay is a more concentrated feed. Contractors who purchase large quantities of hay know that on this account they are to some extent compensated for the higher price of hay in the late winter and spring months.

The loss in weight of hay stored in stacks is considerably larger than in protected hay. Sunlight bleaches and rain produces a certain amount of rot. This occasions a real loss in nutriment which is additional to the loss in moisture content.

There is no mathematical progress in the rate of weight loss in well stored hay. That is to say that no one has ever been able to work out tables showing just how much the weight loss will be after, say, three, six or nine months. There may be no relationship between the loss in two samples the same age. Loss depends on the stage of maturity of the forage when cut, on the favorableness of haying weather, on the completeness of the cure, and in the case of baled hay, upon the amount of sweating the hay has undergone before being put through the presses. Experiments have been carried out to see if the net weight of the bales as sold could not be increased by putting hay up in a green state, but the old rule of putting hay up just as green as it can be thoroughly preserved has not been improved upon.

The figures for loss in weight given at the commencement of this article represent a fairly high average. With hay thoroughly dried in the swath and winrow, as it usually is in the West, subsequent loss of weight may be reduced to practically nothing. Indeed hay baled in a dry climate and shipped to regions of more generous rainfall often gains in weight by the absorption of moisture from the air, just as wool or corn gains in weight when shipped to the seaboard. Conversely the western farmer who buys Ontario

hay in times of feed shortage may suspect unjustly that an Ontario ton is less than 2,000 pounds.

Acme Wheat

Acme wheat is without doubt the most resistant of all the established varieties to rust. It is a selection of Kubanka made in 1910 by Prof. Manley Champlin at the Experiment Station, Highmoor, South Dakota. Like its parent it is, of course, a durum wheat, unsuitable for the production of white bread flour, but used in the manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti and puffed wheat. It has medium or short heads, which are white with occasionally a slight bluish bloom, and have rather long beards. The grain is large, yellowish-white and very hard. The straw is so bright that stacks of Acme can be readily distinguished from other varieties at a considerable distance in the field. The straw is finer just below the head than in the parent Kubanka, it is shorter than most of the durums, and in common with them is subject to lodging when grown on rich land with an abundance of moisture. For this reason it is not recommended for Manitoba, but may have a useful place to fill in the other western provinces.

On the experimental station at Highmoor, where it was originated, Acme was the highest yielder over a period of six years, 1914-19. It led the next variety, Kubanka, by four bushels, and Marquis by seven bushels, the actual averages being 22.1, 18.1 and 15.9 bushels. This favorable comparison is in part accounted for by the fact that three of these years, 1914, 1916 and 1919 were bad rust years, when the Marquis and other bread wheats suffered considerably, and even Kubanka to some extent.

Prof. Champlin states that to his knowledge there are only two cases on record of Acme developing rust. On both of these occasions it was artificially inoculated in the laboratory by unusual strains of rust spores.

Rosen Rye

The general consensus of opinion among grain growers who sowed Rosen Rye last fall is that it cannot be considered hardy over a wide area in Western Canada.

It is not generally known that Prof. Braeken experimented with this variety four years ago at Saskatoon, and finally discarded it as unsuitable for conditions in his province. At the Scott Experimental Station may be seen this year an instructive demonstration devised by Superintendent Tinline. Several varieties of winter rye were sown side by side in test plots. The southern half of all the plots were covered with a protective mulch, the northern half passing through the winter exposed. On the Rosen plot the unprotected plants winter-killed practically one hundred per cent. The protected portion of the

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A well-laden bunch of New Red Dutch currants. Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta

GOOD YEAR

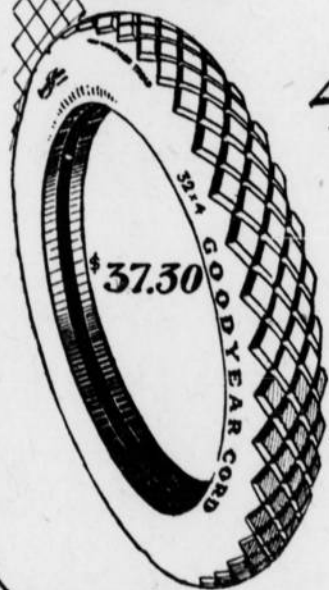
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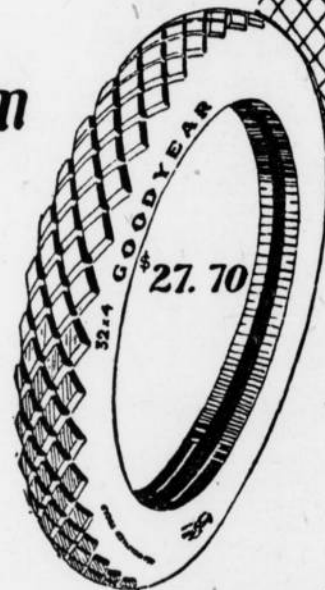
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crop survived and developed a fairly creditable stand. In making this criticism it should be borne in mind that the bare, dry plains in these two northern locations afford about the severest test to which a winter grain could be submitted.

In southern Alberta, where winter grains do somewhat better, there is a divergence of opinion in regard to the suitability of Rosen. Some growers have experienced considerable winter-killing. On the other hand, those fields which survived are the best rye fields in the province. James Smith, formerly Alberta Weed Commissioner, collected a car load of Rosen sheaves in the vicinity of Lethbridge, to be shipped to Montreal for exhibition purposes. These sheaves came from a field in which the stand was six feet high, said Mr. Smith, and will make an unusually attractive display on account of the characteristic stiff, strong straw and well-filled heads.

On the Noble farm may be seen a Rosen rye field of 960 acres, which, according to mid-July prospects, was estimated by competent observers to be good for 25 bushels per acre—and this on dry land, in a season not favorable to early season crops. These southern Alberta fields were of course unprotected during the winter. As a result of last year's observation, Mr. Noble gives out the statement that winter rye will not withstand damage from blowing as well as wheat, an unfortunate fact in view of the other advantages this crop offers to farmers engaged in combatting this nuisance.

Prospect for Hoppers

Two interesting views have been put forward which bear upon the question of future warfare on grasshoppers. James Hooper, Provincial Biologist in Alberta, suggests that the hoppers are commencing a migration westward.

The plague in Manitoba has appreciably lessened in the last year, and for the first time British Columbia reports serious damage.

M. L. Freng, District Agriculturist, Lethbridge, states that in his opinion grasshoppers will of their own accord become less and less of a pest. "The history of grasshopper visitations in other times and places," says Mr. Freng, "shows that as these insects become abundant they encourage the development of their own enemies. Already in Southern Alberta it has been noticed that insects predatory on grasshoppers are on the steady increase. Birds and insect diseases will undoubtedly play their part in restoring a balance of nature. Present indications are that this process will take some time, so that farmers may as well plan upon another active hopper poisoning campaign, in 1923 at least."

Mulching Windbreaks

How many farmers, enthused by the educational propaganda carried on through various agencies, have started tree plantations for home beautification, tended them for a few years and then, impatient of the amount of work involved, left them to battle with weeds and drought, with the result that after the passage of a few more years the once promising windbreak becomes an eyesore!

Much of this could be prevented by a little calculation at the time of planting. The farmer, whose summer days are fully occupied, cannot afford to fiddle away with a one-horse cultivator year after year on a job which may be done with larger implements. Most windbreaks, when first set out are planted too close to fences. The land in preparation for the projected shelter belt should be wide enough to allow for the space required by a four-horse cultivator, both inside and outside the

belt of trees. It is then no out-of-the-way job to scratch around the windbreak a couple of times each season as the outfit is leaving the buildings for field work. If this plan is followed, the trees are more likely to get the needed cultivation after growth puts an end to intertillage. The cultivator will be found a more suitable implement than the disc for working the strip. In many instances discs used for years on old plantations have fined the soil to such an extent that it is blown out and the tree roots exposed.

During the years when the windbreak is becoming established a small amount of cultivation between the rows with the corn-cultivator or scuffer is unavoidable. After some years growth, depending in length of time upon the varieties planted, it becomes impossible to intertill satisfactorily. A foot of straw spread between rows and between trees in the row will accomplish wonders. If put on in the summer when the grass and weed undergrowth is green, the straw will suffocate all these intruders. Dry straw only should be used, and manure by all means avoided for the reason that weeds will come up through manure, flourish, and bear seed for another year. In the second year after the straw mulch is applied, it settles down into a sort of imitation forest floor which helps to retain moisture.

It is considerable of a chore to get the straw evenly spread between all the rows, but once properly done, the operation needs no repetition. In the case of a shelter belt threatened by grass growth it is a wonderful reviver. If a few of the trees are beginning to die from grass encroachment, do not uproot an old plantation; put in straw and leave it a year. The second year cut out the dead wood. Straw mulching and outside cultivation may involve labor, but not so much as would

be required to break up a six years' growth of willows or poplar.

Some Tree Pests

Tree-spraying outfits, until this year practically unknown in Western Canada, have made their appearance, probably to stay. Southern Manitoba and southwestern Saskatchewan have both been visited by insect pests which threatened the life of shade trees, necessitating, vigorous action, which, unfortunately, was not undertaken in all cases in time to save the trees. In one particular instance a long avenue of Manitoba maples, twenty years old, has been irrecoverably damaged, due to complete defoliation in two successive years. Landmarks like these are all too few and are most certainly worth preserving.

The chief offender seems to be Bruce's measuring worm in Saskatchewan and two species of canker worms in Manitoba. These are all closely related and belong to the family of "loopers" so called on account of their peculiar habit of locomotion. Most caterpillars have three pairs of true legs, and several pairs of pro-legs or false legs which do not develop as the larva attains the butterfly stage. Not so the loopers. They are not so well outfitted with pro-legs, and, therefore, have no support for the middle part of the body. As a consequence they do not progress with the even gait of other caterpillars, but draw the posterior end of the trunk up close to the forelegs, at the same time making a loop of the centre of the body. For the next step, the body is extended and the forelegs obtain footing for the next loop.

All of these leaf-eating loopers may be combatted by the use of a solution of two pounds dry lead arsenate in 40 gallons of water, applied as a spray shortly after the leaves are first

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formed. The estimated cost of spraying is six cents per tree exclusive of labor, a figure varying considerably with the size of the trees.

In districts where these worms have made their appearance it would seem good policy for the municipality or village authorities to invest in a barrel sprayer, renting it to individuals for an agreed price. Unless some such action is taken the loss is likely to be considerable for not many farmers will feel disposed in these times to purchase implements of this character.

Apropos of tree pests it would seem reasonable to discourage further expensive plantation of Manitoba maples as they are by all odds the most susceptible to attacks of insects. Prof. Mitchener of the Manitoba Agricultural College states "that they will harbor more insects than any other six varieties of trees suitable for western conditions. They served a good purpose in the days of experimentation before it was discovered what a wide choice could be employed in prairie plantation, but on account of their short life as well as the susceptibility above noted they are not to be recommended.

Dist. Representatives in Alberta

The policy of the Alberta Department of Agriculture with respect to the development of a chain of agricultural representatives throughout the province came in for discussion at a meeting held in Calgary, July 10, under the auspices of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. Deputy Minister Craig said that perhaps the department had been criticized in the past for its slow development of the district representative system, but there had been some purpose in their hesitation. Experience everywhere shows the futility of putting young men fresh from the agricultural colleges on this sort of work. It requires judgment and an ability to deal with the public, exceptional in boys fresh from school, regardless of the brilliancy which they as individuals may have shown in their college careers. Since the Hon. George Hoadley took over the department, a policy has been

followed of putting out only men whose scientific training has been refined in the crucible of practice.

At the present time three men are engaged in the work; M. L. Freng at Lethbridge; H. W. Scott at Sedgewick; and Prof. James Murray at Medicine Hat. Each of these men came to the work with reputations established. They are being paid salaries, which, though meagre enough, are higher than those paid in the other two western provinces where, it must be allowed, district representative work has been a virtual failure, due to the fact that the funds available have not been enough to permit of anything but elementary work. At the Calgary meeting the C.S.T.A. endorsed this phase of the work of the department as it has been conducted to date.

Possible Change in Policy

However, a move is now said to be on foot to engage men on this work who do not possess what ought to be one essential qualification—a scientific training. In the United States where the county agent program has been worked out in complete detail, where the highest salaries are paid, where the greatest return on the investment is realized, practical farmers themselves, after years of trial, are the ones who insist most strongly upon hiring none other than college trained men. In this country where agriculture is in a state of transition it is increasingly important to employ district agents whose education has fitted them to understand new phenomena, to interpret unusual results, to appraise new methods. Every year brings its own crop of unknown insects, plant diseases, cultural practices and livestock problems in the solution of which the untrained man is severely handicapped. If, within the next five years we scrap summerfallowing for something better, what will be the influence of an untrained agent steeped in the prejudices of the discarded system in the pursuit of which he may have achieved success?

If the proper conception of the agricultural agent's job is that of a man hired by the government to teach the farmers how to farm, then this proposal to employ as agents men skilled in the manual arts of calf-feeding and hay-curing would be defensible. But no one resents this view more than the farmer himself, and good agricultural extension work cannot be based upon it. The agent's main job is to observe profitable departures from general practice, estimate their applicability to other farms, and promote their adoption where advisable. The good agent must be a keen out-door student and a humble teacher, free from any east-iron opinions formed out of experience on one particular farm under a set of circumstances which cannot be exactly duplicated elsewhere.

Lastly, if the civil service will not recognize the qualification which has made the district representative work in Ontario, Illinois and elsewhere examples of success, in the name of consistency let the large appropriations made annually for the maintenance of agricultural colleges be stopped forthwith. The state cannot afford to spend such sums to provide a small number with a special education unless their enhanced usefulness can and will be requisitioned for the common good.

Successful U.S. Wheat Pools

Continued from page 7

states sum up into this—definite and final proof of the fact that organizations of farmers can accomplish just as much more than the individual farmer, as can organizations of packers, railroads, or other interests. The co-operative groups are the logical, inevitable result of an age of organization. They are entering broader fields: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, South Dakota, Minnesota; all these states are seeing associations put under way, and every addition to the co-operative pools means greater power in the stabilization of markets, and in the ultimate work of bringing to the producer of wheat that return to which he is so justly entitled, fair play, including a fair profit, for the work of feeding the world.

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The Cost of Raising Horses

Feed Cost of a Three-Year-Old Work Horse About
\$80—Profit or Loss Depends Upon Breeding

As more land comes under cultivation in these western provinces it becomes more and more economical to raise draft horses on the farms where they are to be employed. This statement may be challenged by those having farms 100 per cent. arable with no rough pasture land near at hand, but it is nevertheless true that localities answering this description are today raising most successfully some of the best horses which come to the city markets. With high-priced land, the cost of raising stock increases, and this forces farmers so circumscribed to raise only the big, drafty, well-bred kind—the only kind saleable today.

The district round about the Experiment Station at Scott, Sask., answers the description above fairly well. Superintendent Tinline has kept accurate

figures as to the cost of raising colts from the time of foaling till they were ready for harness at three years old. Over a seven-year average he found that it cost for feed alone, which is the only considerable item of expense, \$79.79. Below is given an itemized board bill of a pure-bred colt which attained the weight of 1,400 pounds as a three-year-old. As this colt was receiving grain in the years when prices were high, the cost is \$9.19 higher than the seven-year average. It must be apparent to all that the cost of raising a non-descript colt would have been practically as much as was put into this pure-bred. When the items of labor and housing are added to the feed charge, the scrub would have been sold at a loss. Even on a basis of his commercial value, the pure-bred could be disposed of at a reasonable profit.

Daily Ration Fed Colts—1920-21

Age—Months	Oat Chop Lbs.	Boiled Barley Per week Lbs.	Bran Lbs.	Hay Lbs.	Straw Lbs.	Milk Lbs.
5 to 10	8 to 10	6	2	10	—	7
17 to 22	8 to 10	10	—	—	15	—
20 to 34	10 to 14	12	—	—	15	—

During all the summer months and during the winter days the older colts were out on pasture.

The Cost of Feed for Colt Rising One Year Old

The colt in this experiment is a pure-bred Percheron; it was weaned when about five months old. The following table gives the gains made by the colt and the feed consumed. The colt only arrived at the station a short time before weaning and was in rather low condition.

Colt rising one year old—	
Weight at beginning of experiment, November 1	Lbs. 465
Weight at termination of experiment, March 31	900
Total gain in weight in 151 days	435
Gain in weight per day	2.9
Cost of feed—	
Oat chop—632 pounds at 1.02c per pound	\$ 6.44
Boiled barley—92 pounds at 2.6c per pound	2.38
Bran—172 pounds at \$30 per ton	2.58
Hay—1,200 pounds at \$12.50 per ton	7.50
Milk—600 pounds at 1c a pound	6.00
Total cost for 151 days	\$24.90
Total cost for one day	16.4c

The colt was stabled at night and turned out in the paddock almost every day. The milk was given as the water is alkaline; it added to the cost of feed, however.

Cost of Feed for Colt Rising Two Years Old

This colt was stabled at night during the spring of 1920 and allowed to run in the pasture during the day. During the summer it was left in the pasture and brought up at the commencement of winter.

Colt rising two years old—	
Weight on April 1, 1920	Lbs. 640
Weight on March 31, 1921	1,075
Gain in 365 days	435
Gain in one day	1.19
Cost of feed—	
Oat chop—1,220 pounds at 85c and 35c a bushel	\$14.94
Boiled barley—212 pounds at 50c a bushel	1.37
Bran—52 pounds at \$30 per ton	.78
Hay—300 pounds at \$12.50 per ton	1.87
Oat straw—2,250 pounds at \$3.00 per ton	3.37
Pasture—7 months at \$1.00 per month	7.00
Total cost for 365 days	\$29.33
Total cost for one day	8.03c

Cost of Feed for Colt Rising Three Years Old

This colt was on pasture during the summer and was stabled at night after November 1. During the latter part of March he was kept in the barn and broken to harness.

Colt rising three years old—	
Weight April 1, 1920	Lbs. 1,025
Weight March 31, 1921	1,400
Gain in weight in 365 days	375
Gain in one day	1.02
Cost of feed—	
Oat chop—1,404 pounds at 35c and 85c a bushel	\$17.99
Boiled barley—256 pounds at 50c a bushel	2.66
Prairie hay—600 pounds at \$12.50 a ton	3.74
Oat straw—2,250 pounds at \$3.00 a ton	3.37
Pasture—7 months at \$1.00 per month	7.00
Total cost for 365 days	\$34.75
Total cost for one day	9.4c

Summary of Cost of Feed for the Three Colts, 1920-21

Summary of cost of feed for colts from weaning until ready for harness—	
From time of weaning until one year old	\$24.90
From one to two years old	29.33
From two to three years old	34.75
Total cost from weaning until ready for harness	\$88.98

Dehorn Calves

The relative profitability of feeding horned and hornless steers has been just about settled in favor of the latter. However, Superintendent Tinline, of the Scott Experiment Station, has been working on another aspect of the problem. In a series of trials covering three years he has shown beyond a question that it pays to destroy horns while the animals are in calfhood by the use of caustic potash.

In the ordinary winter steer feeding experiments a number of muleys have been purchased and fed separately, the gains being compared with the gains of the other steers which were horned at the time of purchase, but were treated

with a Keystone dehorner immediately after weighing in. The two lots were fed and handled similarly, so that the comparison shows practically the set-back which animals sustains through the dehorning process. The steers were put on feed about the time of the first winter weather. It must be apparent that the favorableness of the season at the time the operation is performed is a considerable factor in determining the set-back. The comparison follows:

	Dehorned	Hornless
1917-18	64 lbs.	119 lbs.
1919-20	147 lbs.	142 lbs.
1920-21	181 lbs.	218 lbs.

Average increased gain of hornless steers, 29 pounds per head per season.

Abolishing an Upper Chamber

IN October last year the legislature of Queensland, Australia, passed a bill abolishing the Legislative Council of the State, thus ending a fight which began with the emergence of Labor as a political entity. The history of the fight is instructive as showing the difficulty experienced in getting rid of a bicameral system of government under a constitution in which the Upper Chamber possesses a veto on legislation and must agree to legislation providing for its own extinction.

Prior to the establishment of the Australian federation, the states of the Commonwealth were sovereign bodies, and each had the system of an Upper and Lower House. When the Commonwealth was created each state delegated certain of its powers to the Commonwealth government, and each retained its own constitution shorn only of the powers conferred upon the federal government. In two of the six states the Legislative Council was appointed by the Crown, which in effect meant the government, and in four the Council was elected. The Legislative Council of Queensland was appointed.

Abolition of all second chambers is a plank in the platform of the Australian Labor party, and when that party secured a majority in the state legislature in 1915, it found what it considered its most important legislation blocked by the nominated Upper Chamber. In 1917 a bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council was submitted to a popular vote with the result that a majority of over 60,000 was registered against abolition—practically a defeat for the government. In the state elections of 1918, however, the Labor party came back stronger than ever, and it tried the plan of adding to the Upper Chamber men who supported the government. It didn't work; the Council was not to be intimidated in that way. It was plain that only a straight majority of government supporters in the Upper Chamber would accomplish the purpose of the Labor party.

The constitution of Queensland set no limit to the number of members of the Legislative Council, and there were 37 members when the Labor party took office, of whom two were supporters of Labor. The government hesitated about doubling the membership of the council even to achieve abolition, but the obstinacy of the council on one particular measure brought things to a head.

Council Executes Itself

The State of Queensland owns large areas of land which are leased in tracts varying from small holdings to thousands of acres. Legislation enacted by previous governments imposed a heavier rental, proportionately, upon the small holders than upon the large holders; the Labor party proposed to abolish this special privilege to the large holders and equalize the rentals. Again and again the government tried to get through the necessary legislation, but the Legislative Council threw out the bill every time. In the face of a threat from the government in 1920 to create enough members of the Upper Chamber to pass the bill, the Chamber stuck to its guns and still refused to pass the measure. The government then carried out its threat. Fourteen new members were put into the council, the bill was re-considered and passed. But the government now had the necessary strength in the council to carry out the plank in the Labor platform, calling for the abolition of second chambers and in October, 1921, Premier E. G. Theodore introduced a bill into the legislative assembly providing for the extinction of the council and the council obligingly became its own executioner.

The Governor of Queensland transmitted the bill to London for the royal assent, and for a time it looked as though it was to be a scrap between the government of Queensland and the British government. It is said that the Privy Council seriously considered advising the withholding of the royal assent, and if that had occurred the whole question of the authority of Dominion legislatures would have been opened up with probably disastrous results. In March of this year, how-

ever, Mr. Winston Churchill, cabled the government of Queensland, on behalf of the British government, that "His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance," and so the Legislative Council of Queensland passed into history. That leaves in Australia five states with the bicameral system. In New South Wales the Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown; in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania it is an elective body. The Commonwealth Senate is also an elective body, each member being elected for a term of six years with a certain number retiring at the end of every third year.

In Canada there are only two provinces possessing the bicameral system, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Ontario abolished her Upper Chamber in 1867; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island abolished theirs before coming into Confederation. Manitoba had a "House of Lords" on the creation of the province but it only lasted a few years. It was abolished as a useless and expensive luxury in 1876. New Brunswick tolerated a second chamber until 1892. The second chambers of Quebec and Nova Scotia are nothing more or less than homes for decrepit Liberals, both chambers being composed almost exclusively of adherents of that party.

Farmer Government for Manitoba

Continued from Page 3

Conservatives Elected—6

Morden and Rhineland—John Kennedy, 337 majority.
Portage la Prairie—F. G. Taylor, 129 majority.
Roblin—F. Y. Newton, 7 majority.
Turtle Mountain—R. G. Willis, 104 majority.
Winnipeg—W. Sanford Evans and J. T. Haig.

Independents Elected—8

Brandon—Dr. J. H. Edmison (Fusion), 1,222 majority.
Cypress—W. H. Spinks, 152 majority.
Emerson—D. Yakimishak, 423 majority.
Gimli—M. Rojeski, 313 majority.
St. Boniface—Joseph Bernier, 843 majority.
St. Clements—D. A. Ross, 605 majority.
St. Rose—Joseph Hamelin, 90 majority.
Winnipeg—J. K. Downes (Moderationist).

Labor Elected—6

Assiniboia—W. D. Bayley, 868 majority.
Kildonan and St. Andrews—C. A. Tanner, 506 majority.
Winnipeg—F. J. Dixon, John Queen, S. J. Farmer and William Ivens.

Deferred Elections—3

Ethelbert, The Pas and Rupert's Land.

Bracken to be Premier

Professor John Bracken, president of Manitoba Agricultural College, has been unanimously chosen leader of the farmers' party in the new Manitoba legislature, and in due course will become premier of the province. The choice was made at a meeting of the U.F.M. members-elect, held at Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday, July 20 and 21, and Professor Bracken, after taking a short time for consideration, signified his willingness to accept the honor.

Regret was expressed by the conference that the daily newspapers had, without authority, published the names of suggested cabinet members, and by standing vote the members-elect decided that Professor Bracken should have an entirely free hand in the selection of his cabinet.

The question of holding a special session of the legislature for the purpose of considering the establishment of a Wheat Board, was discussed, and the opinion was expressed that owing to the delay in holding the election it would now be impossible for Manitoba to create the necessary machinery in time to handle this year's crop. The following resolution was passed on this subject:

"Resolved that we have another meeting at the first opportunity after the new government is installed in office to further discuss the question of calling a special session to deal with the matter of the Wheat Board."

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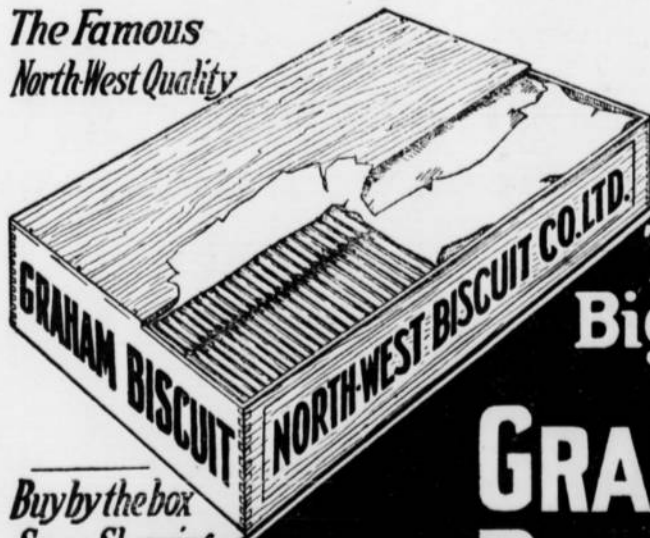
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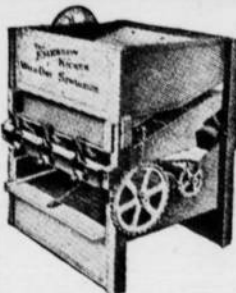


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Eastern Section of C.C.A.

The preliminary meeting of delegates from the United Farmers organizations of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of discussing and making recommendations with regard to the organization of an eastern section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was held in Moncton, on June 30, T. W. Caldwell, M.P., presiding. There was a unanimous feeling that the different character of farming operations as between Eastern and Western Canada require consideration from special standpoints, and that an eastern and western section of the Council of Agriculture can give this special consideration. At the same time it was realized that the farmers of both East and West have a very large number of interests in common and these interests could be made the basis of a Dominion wide organization of farmers which would come within the purview of the council as a whole.

The recommendations of the Moncton meeting will be presented to the next meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which takes place in Winnipeg, on July 31, and if approved the two sections of the Council of Agriculture will come into existence.

United Farmers of Nova Scotia

The annual meeting of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia was held at Truro, on June 27-28. The attendance was not large, the busy season and the fact that the convention had been postponed from the previous date no doubt interfering with a number coming in from distant points, but the enthusiasm was strong and every delegate present left with a determination to push the work of the association.

The convention lasted for two days and was presided over by the president, H. L. Taggart, M.L.A. The first session, after the minutes and some other minor matters were attended to was given over to an address on organization by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O. Mr. Morrison also addressed the convention at the afternoon sitting of the first day on the formation of an eastern section of the Council of Agriculture, in which he outlined the history and formation of the council, and strongly urged the establishment of the proposal followed, and the convention endorsed the plan and appointed delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Moncton, in connection with the formation of an eastern section of the Council of Agriculture. H. L. Taggart, M.L.A., and A. MacGregor Fraser were appointed delegates. Prof. Balcom, of Acadia, gave an address in the evening on The Tariff in Relation to the Farmer.

The second day's business was the election of officers and discussion of farmers' co-operative organizations. The officers elected were: President, H. L. Taggart; first vice-president, R. M. Reid, New Glasgow; second vice-president, D. R. Nicholson, Coxheath. Thirteen organizing directors were appointed by the convention for the thirteen districts into which the province has been divided for organization purposes, and in addition five directors at large were appointed. The Truro offices of the association have been closed for one year, and the bulk of the work will be carried on by the county organizations. A committee was appointed to look into the question of organized buying by the local clubs.

United Farmers of Prince Edward Island

A goodly number of United Farmers representing many rural districts gathered at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 28, to complete business left over from the annual meeting last January, and to hear an address by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O. Considerable time was given to the discussion of a constitution which was adopted clause by clause. Educational matters also came in for a large amount of attention. The bylaws as adopted require the annual meeting to be held the last week of June.

Endorsation was given to political action in provincial politics, and the

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probabilities are that a number of candidates will be in the field in the next provincial contest. The convention also adopted a political platform. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Horace Wright; first vice-president, Percy Tredernick, Prince; second vice-president, W. W. Crosby, Queens; third vice-president, Norman McLeod, Kings; secretary, Gordon McLeod, Hunter Road. Nine organizers were also appointed by the convention, three for each county.

Delegates from each of the three provincial associations in the maritime provinces met on June 30, for the purpose of discussing the formation of one association for the three provinces. The three provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were represented by official delegates. As the Nova Scotia delegates alone had authority to take conclusive action the recommendations of the delegates cannot be finally endorsed until the annual meetings of the provincial associations of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. However, it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates from the three provinces that

the associations of the three provinces were favorable to the proposed action and it was definitely decided to open a central office with a joint secretary for the three provincial associations. The scheme for affiliation which is to be recommended to the provincial associations was that the three provinces would remain as organized units with provincial presidents and county directors.

One of the three provincial presidents would be president of the maritime association, the other two would be vice-presidents of the maritime body. The secretary would be appointed for the maritime association but would be ex officio secretary of the provincial associations. A committee consisting of representatives of each provincial association was appointed to select and employ a secretary who would go to work at once. This maritime union has been effected mainly for the purpose of economy, as it will mean lessened expenses and will also give the associations a secretary who will be able to devote the whole of his time to the work and will be able to keep constantly in touch with the various local bodies.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

U.S. and Canadian Schools

The Editor.—In your issue of June 28, Winkler, of Godher Head, says "our schools are a curse to our country," and says that settlers will return to the States if conditions are not remedied. About the summer vacation being shortened and made longer in the winter, I should like to draw his attention to Chap. 134 of the School Ordinance. It says, "Provided however that the minister may, on proper representation made to him, allow the board to keep the school open during the periods mentioned as the time for summer vacation or any part thereof, and allow vacation in lieu thereof at some other time." So if Mr. Winkler will look into the matter and take the matter up with the proper people he may get some relief from the winter school.

In regard to referring to the States as an example to follow in the running of our school to hold our settlers here, I would like to ask Mr. Winkler if conditions were so good there why did he leave and come here where school conditions are a curse?

If Mr. Winkler would read an article in the Ladies' Home Journal of January and February issues, he might change his mind regarding the wonderful school system of the States. In the article it says: "When educational commissions come to us from foreign countries to study our methods and results, we show them the schools of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Berkeley, California, and other similarly favored places in various sections of the country. The rotten spots scattered all the way across country from coast to coast, and up and down from lakes to gulf are not exhibited. If they were, there are several European countries far less illiterate than America, which would begin to look to the United States as a horrible example instead of a model, because the vast majority of our one hundred and eight millions of people are living in regions where educational conditions are worse than mediocre."

In summing the whole thing up it seems to me that when people will be willing to be taxed for education it will be an easy matter to solve some system whereby all our children will receive a good education. In other words when people will go to the same trouble in educating their children as they do with their livestock, educational matters will soon adjust themselves.—G. E. Slauth, Retlaw, Alta.

Parliamentary Groups

The Editor.—I have read two articles in the Farmer's Advocate, the first condemning group government, the second advocating union of the two old parties, for the purpose of crushing the Progressive Party, thus losing sight of his favorite system of the two parties in the House without crushing the Progressives. Commenting on the first article the writer may say that he left the Old Country over 50 years ago, and we lived under group government before we left, for several years. We had the Irish party, and the two old historical parties which made three parties in the House. Later the Labor party came on the scene, and today there are four distinct groups in the present House of Commons. The Liberals under Asquith, the Unionists under Lloyd George, the Conservatives under Lord Cecil, and the Labor party. Four distinct groups. If that is not group government what is it? So that the Progressives in forming a third party have just followed the British precedent.

As to the second, it must have taken that editor a long time to discover that there were just two factions of one party at Ottawa, because any student of Canadian political history was quite aware of that fact when Mr. Fielding introduced his first budget in 1897. At that time a Winnipeg lawyer (Mr. Andrews) offered a prize of \$100 to anyone who would point out any difference between the two old parties. He was answered by an English gentleman that the Conservatives were true to false principles, and the Liberals were false to true principles. This is the very reason for the formation of the Progressive Party, because they realized that the two old parties were completely under the influence of the big interests who have been the actual governors of the country since 1884, when the red parlor in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, came into being as a great factor in the governing of this country.—Ed. Anderson, Lanigan, Sask.

The Group Idea

The Editor.—In answer to the letter of H. Foreman, in The Guide of July 5, would say that the U.F.A. government of Alberta has, up to the present time, given unbounded satisfaction to all classes in the province.

Mr. Foreman quotes that clause in our political platform dealing with the recall and then cries "special privilege." Allow me to say that the "recall" is a safeguard against "special privilege." The U.F.A. political platform is based on the principles of our organization, the chief of which is "special privileges to none," and is recognized and accepted by all fair-minded persons of every class and political opinion as being just and fair, and it is a very narrow minded person indeed who would insinuate that the "recall" would be used against a member because he failed to support legislation which would grant a special privilege to farmers only.

I wish to quote another clause of our platform which says that, "The object of the U.F.A. in taking provincial political action is to elect members to the legislature who will legislate for the whole people of the province," (not for the members of the U.F.A.), and although it is not specifically stated in our platform, I believe our organization is broad minded enough to call a member who was guilty of discriminating against any person or group of persons on the carpet and demand an explanation of his action.

The U.F.A. candidates are chosen by the full membership of the organization and not by the executive as is done by the old political parties, and are selected with great care as to their ability and integrity, and I wish to say most emphatically that our premier and cabinet ministers command the respect and confidence of every class of people in the province, irrespective of their political views.

Then Mr. Foreman says: "Thus the U.F.A. under the 'group' guidance sought and obtained control of the government and the cabinet of the province, and the electors who pay their salaries and whom they should represent get no show." I wish to point out that the U.F.A. members do represent all the people of the province, just as much, if not more, than the members who were elected by the old party system, and the only people in Alberta today who are not satisfied with the present government are a few disgruntled ex M.L.A.'s and party heelers who are out of a job and haven't got their hand in the public treasury.—A. Lunan, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

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References: Dominion Bank, Summerland, B.C., or R. G. Dun & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

What is Drudgery?

There is probably no word used as frequently to describe the work of the home as drudgery, and yet drudgery varies with people. What is distasteful to one is not objectionable to another. A woman may dislike doing the family washing most heartily, while her sister may take it as a matter of course. The former thinks only of the bodily fatigue which often accompanies laundry work, and the latter regards it as an important part of her business as a homemaker. So it is with any other phase of this big job which may or may not be unpleasant work—in fact drudgery may be said to be a state of mind.

Mothers of families are sometimes inclined to think they have a corner on monotonous work, but a glance at some other occupations will serve to show that homemaking is not alone in that respect. Every musician of any account has to practice certain exercises for a definite length of time each day in order to keep her fingers or voice in good condition. While this is not as interesting as playing or singing a tune, it is hard work which is absolutely necessary. Yet it is very seldom that a real musician is heard to complain of drudgery. A woman in an office operating a typewriter has frequently to do tedious work which far surpasses homemaking for monotony. These occupations and many others have their advantages with none of the lasting rewards of homemaking. "The first violins of God's orchestra" is how a writer recently described the mothers of the land, for in their hands lies the training of the future generation. Things like washing, cleaning, cooking meals and dishwashing can all be unpleasant unless a woman realizes the important part these chores play in making a family healthy, comfortable and happy. Labor-saving devices will come with better crops, but in the meantime let us realize that happiness and contentment rest to a large extent in our own ability to recognize the importance of every-day tasks.

Survey of Farm Homes

The United Farm Women of Manitoba last year made a partial survey of farm homes in the province. The report of the findings of this survey was given at the annual convention in January. The report, while not a very extensive one, gave some idea of conditions prevailing in farm homes in parts of the province. It gave valuable information and showed plainly the need for a more complete report before the organized farm women could decide what is most needed in the average rural home. The convention, impressed with the value of the information already obtained and seeing the necessity for a more exhaustive survey, by a resolution voted that another one be made this year.

In June a very full questionnaire was sent out from the Central office. The survey this year is arranged on slightly different lines, so that more detailed information will be secured. Mrs. Elliott, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, has made a call to the membership of the U.F.W. to assist in getting the desired information.

Call From the President

"We are again asking the rural women of Manitoba to assist us in making a survey of rural conditions, as they especially concern the home. Our survey last year was only a beginning, but it was valuable and far-reaching in its effects. We had requests for copies from every province in the Dominion as well as from New Zealand, Australia

and the United States, showing that there is a keen interest today in rural conditions.

"There is no way we can arrive at a correct estimate of conditions in the farm home except by asking the rural women to describe them for us. When we know what conditions are, then we can all work together for the things most needed in the home to make it more comfortable and satisfying. Manufacturers of household equipment will be quick to realize our needs and to listen to our demands regarding price and quality. The forms sent out for this survey may be secured either from the secretary of the local Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba, or direct from Miss M. Finch, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg. The name of the sender is held in confidence and the information given is used in compiling statistics.

"We want every farm woman in Manitoba to fill out one of these forms. By helping us to make this survey the farm woman is helping herself."—Mrs. J. Elliott.

In Defence of City Sister

The letters published in The Guide from the contest, Would You, in the Light of Your Experience as a Farm Woman, Advise Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer? have stirred up a great amount of interest among our readers. Many of both men and women have expressed their pleasure at seeing both sides of the question so well discussed. A recent mail brought a letter from a woman reader who speaks in defence of the city sister.

"Dear Countrywoman: I have just received The Guide of June 14 containing the letters winning prizes in the recent contest on, Would You Advise Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer? I would like to discuss what I think is an injustice to our sister in the city in the winning letter.

"What the writer points out as differences between city and country are really, I think, differences between too much and too little, differences which are felt even more keenly and bitterly in the city than on the farm. Out of 21 years of married life I have lived five years in the city, where my husband had a good trade, six years have been spent in a small town close to rural conditions, and now we are living on a farm four miles from school, struggling to do our duty by ourselves and our children. We have homesteaded, rented and bought land. We have suffered from frost, drought, hail, rust, falling prices and legalized robbery. Having all this experience, I feel I may speak with as much assurance as 'Mother of One.'

"The city woman! I love and admire and enjoy her. She is metal better polished than I but of the same quality. When my city sister comes to visit us she doffs her finery, dons overalls and lives our life in our way. She rides, drives, swims, washes heaps of dishes, peels buckets of potatoes, picks bushels of fruit. As she works or plays she expresses new ideas and impressions which are intensely interesting. She describes music, plays, art, events and people that we can never hope to know. When she returns home having seemingly enjoyed herself, it is to us like the 'ceasing of exquisite music.'

"When I make visits to the city I find my sister neither selfish nor idle. She is active in mind and body. With the exception of washing and scrubbing she does all the work of her home, cooking for a household from five to eight. She mothers her children well, giving of herself to their pleasures and work. She and her husband try to spend their evenings together. Sometimes they read on the cool, screened porch and sometimes they motor to the country. Sometimes friends drop in for a chat or music, sometimes the theatre or the concert hall offer them variety.

"There is no rushing home with nerves on edge to jump out of 'Sundays' and into old clothes and a race to get the cows up. My husband and I spend many evenings together, too, but we have scant time to admire the soft

outline of the tree tops, feel the tender blue of the sky, thrill to the birds' song or breathe the wild flowers' sweet perfume. We are occupied in watching our steps, balancing our stools and wrestling for the golden stream of wealth (still as high as 30 cents special, I believe).

"Like 'Mother of One,' I, too, own a thrifty flock built up from seven mongrels. The coyotes take the pick of the fowl for the catching and the public takes the pick of the eggs, allowing me 15 cents a dozen for care and delivery. I also raise calves that are better than their mothers, trudging to them daily with brimming pails of milk and boiled flax.

"Maybe the feeling so often round my heart region is really 'soul expansion' and maybe what blurs my old eyes is caused by the joy of 'unselfish service,' but 'such is not what I call it.' Without proper aids and conveniences I milk, separate, churn, wash up after this work, sow, hoe and dig the garden, tend the poultry, feed the men, hogs, dogs, calves and cats, doing besides a score of other jobs my sister need not do. To cover everything, I must stint the time spent with house and needle and with children, self and friends, for the human machine can only do so much.

"Am I better than my sister because of this? Am I stronger in character, kinder of heart, keener of mind, more tolerant in judgment or firmer of soul? Tut and nonsense! No! You can raise hogs and cabbages successfully and yet stand so still that the angels need a microscope to distinguish you from your products.

"To my girl I would say, 'Daughter, see these old shoes of mine. I have been thinking lately that they are in some ways symbolical of farm life, soiled, delapidated, shapeless, out-worn—they speak eloquently of what we have and what we have not. Can you understand that and in spite of all they tell of hardship, toil and weariness (not because of it) still know the dignity of partnership in God's good earth, can joy in the kind of creative work that that partnership gives, can glory in natural difficulties overcome, can reap a reward apart from dollars and cents in the satisfaction of tasks well done, can be happy in sight of a fuller and gladder life for the wife of a man-of-means as well as for yourself? If you can see and understand all this and yet can hope as I do, with a hope that is almost ridiculous in its clown-like refusal to stay downed, then I say, my dear, choose the farm.'

"Now, find the farmer who will show to the mother of his children at least as much consideration as he shows to the mother of his foals, who knows that the girl who is wife and companion to him, homemaker and mother of his children is doing her part to the full. Finding such a man 'free and willin', love him and wed him.

"And after choosing the farm, think well of your city sister even though her life differs from yours. Some of the most worth-while women I know, clever, noble women are living in the city—the glory of God and the benefit of His best creation."—Mother of Nine.

New table oilcloth will last much longer if a square of heavy muslin is pasted on the inside at the points where the corners will come. When thoroughly dry, paste the whole covering on to the table rather than tacking it underneath.—Mrs. C.D.

A cup with no molasses sticking to it after measuring is now easily secured. I have found that if the cup is greased before pouring in the molasses, none will remain after emptying. Warming the cup facilitates the greasing.—S.P.

A cork full of thumb-tacks kept in the work basket is very convenient when cutting out garments, as the tacks hold the patterns securely and do not wrinkle the goods.—Mrs. D.F.

When ironing children's dresses or waists trimmed with buttons, place the button side down on a folded Turkish towel and the spaces between the buttons will be ironed as smooth as the rest of the garment.—Mrs. M.K.

Whitewash and Cold Water Paints

Continued from Page 4

all black pigments. The above colors may be mixed as dry powders as bought. When lamp black is used, it should first be mixed to a thick paste in a hot soft soap solution, so as to remove the grease.

Further Facts Concerning Whitewash
Whitewashes and cold water paints should always be laid on, and no attempt should be made to brush out as is done with oil paints.

The following facts, applicable to all

formulas, are attributable to W. G. Scott:

Alum added to whitewash prevents its rubbing off.

Flour paste will also prevent rubbing off, but, when it is used, zinc sulphate must be added as a preservative.

Molasses causes lime to penetrate wood and plaster better. One pint of molasses to 5 gallons of whitewash is sufficient to use.

A solution of silicate of soda, or water glass, (35° Baume) makes a fireproof cement of whitewash when used in the proportion of one part of the solution to ten parts of whitewash.

By adding 1 pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water to every 5 gallons of whitewash, a gloss similar to oil paint can be obtained.

Three Years for Grain Fraud

Joseph M. Bessette, former manager of the Adanac Grain Company, was found guilty at the Winnipeg assizes on July 12, of the theft of \$60,000 belonging to customers of the company and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The evidence showed that grain shipped to the company by farmers and ordered to be held for further instructions, was sold a few days after

arrival, and the money lost in speculation on the Winnipeg and Chicago markets.

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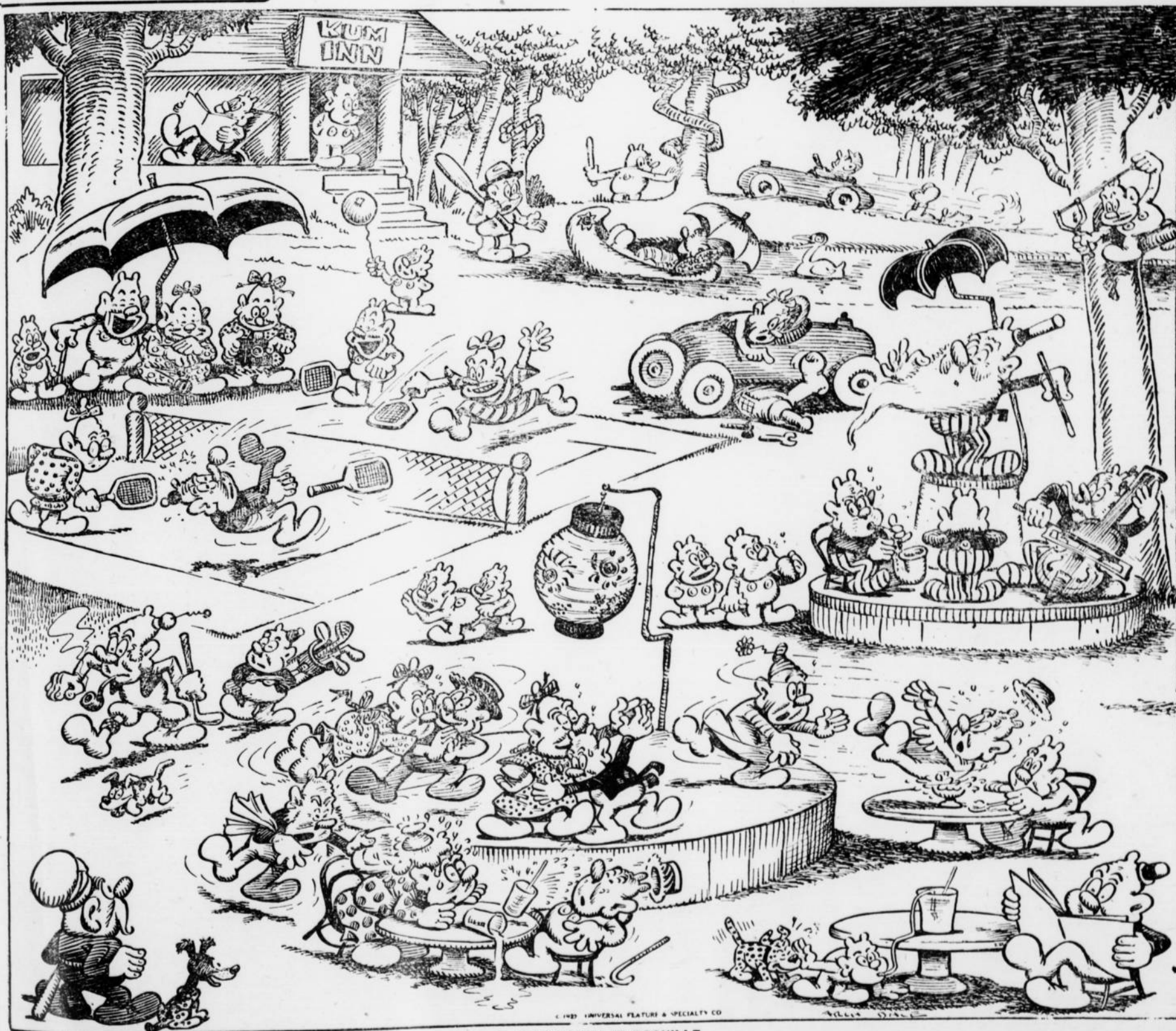
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BESSIE E. MATHERS, P., MAN.
FAY NOWLIN, C., ALTA.
LLOYD OSNESS, K., ALTA.
CECILE PREVOST, W., ALTA.
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JAS. WATSON, C., ALTA.



VACATION DAYS IN DOOVILLE

Here we have a picture of the Doo Dads on their summer vacation. Old Doc Sawbones is conducting the orchestra, there is only a bass viol and a piccolo and a saxophone, but you would never believe it would be possible for three little men to make so much noise. On the dancing stand round and round the merry dancers sped. That little chap with the saxophone has had his mouth all puckered by watching the little Doo Dad sucking the lemon. Faster and faster the dancers sped and look what happened—the little Doo Dad has lost his foothold and landed plump on top of the dish of ice cream. The other dancing Doo Dad has swung his partner so that her feet have left the smooth floor and struck the Doo Dad waiter, and the ice cream he was carrying so carefully has gone down the neck of the lady Doo Dad at the table. Poor old Flannelfeet is very much at a loss. He does not know whether he should arrest the dancers or consider

the whole proceeding as a good joke. The little rascal in front with his rubber tube is getting his fill of sweet cider. He will probably drink it all if the dog does not give him away—and then Old Man Grouch will be terribly annoyed and more than likely "make a scene." Old Nicholas Nutt has become a golf fan and is admired by all of the lady Doo Dads.

Roly has more than met his match on the tennis courts—the little lady opposite is the champion tennis player of the land of Doo—see how determined she looks—and the other little lady with the camera is going to get a snapshot of Roly in that ridiculous position. He will be peeved. The little lady in the speedster is doomed to disappointment. The car wouldn't go—she was in a hurry—she asked Sleepy Sam to fix it—he crawled under the car—he has gone to sleep and it will, in all likelihood, be next Saturday before she can start on her journey.

The Education of Your Boy

EDUCATION is preferable to wealth. Most Canadians realize this and many parents are anxious lest they may not survive to complete the education of their children. To meet that anxiety we have introduced a policy that guarantees a certain sum to the child on reaching a specified age. Premiums cease if parent dies; premiums returned if child dies; amount paid to estate if neither survives—a perfect educational policy. Neither parent, child nor estate can lose. Let us send you a descriptive booklet.

**The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada**

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.
etc.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

BLACKLEG

WITH a view to testing a new cure for blackleg the discoverer wishes, at his own expense, to treat a limited number of cattle in Saskatchewan suffering from this disease. Owners of diseased animals write to the undersigned for particulars.

ROSS & GRAHAM

SOLICITORS - MOOSE JAW, SASK.

HORSES

HAVING SOLD PASTURE LAND, 40 GRADE Clydesdales, three to eight years, must be sold for \$4,000 cash. A. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask.

300 HEAD HORSES AND MARES. CAR LOTS. Cash. If you can handle car, see me. Geo. H. Coulter, Plapot, Sask.

CATTLE—Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, bulls and heifers. Mrs. M. A. Hethington, Strasburg, Sask. 29-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS. \$75. McKinstry and Lowe, Frazee, Minnesota. 26-5

Jerseys

PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL. DESIRABLE individual. Priced reasonable. River Bend Farm, Charleswood, Man.

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20 each. Express Prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED April pigs from long, deep, mature sows, \$16. Selected pigs from first litters, \$14. Stired by University boar. Few choice unrelated pairs, \$28. M. W. BAILEY - DRUID, SASK.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—PIGS FROM long mature sows, April and May litters, \$15 and \$20 each, according to age, and can furnish unrelated pairs. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 25-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, 15 dollars, eight weeks, f.o.b. Elfron, C.P.; Wadena, C.N. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 26-5

SELLING—SNAP IN GOOD APRIL AND MAY farrowed Berkshires. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; unrelated pairs, \$30. Registration papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED BACON BERKSHIRES, APRIL farrow, \$12.50 each, papers free. Year old boar, registered Berkshire, real good one, \$35, with papers. D. Fawna, Pennant, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, March and April farrow, sire prize-winning son of Ames Rival, 148, all extra quality, \$15 and \$20 each. David Low, 1927 South St., Regina, Sask.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12; sows bred safe, \$30. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 each. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 28-3

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL FARROW, FROM Manitoba Agricultural stock. The kind that will make you real money. River Bend Farm, Charleswood, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEX, \$15 each, farrowed May 18; papers furnished. Thos. W. Raeburn, Briercrest, Sask. 28-3

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, WILLOW FARM quality. Prices reasonable. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 27-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Kischook, Makinak, Man. 30-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, from imported stock. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 27-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs and bred sows, bacon type. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 26-6

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX, SEVEN to ten weeks, \$12 to \$15; herd sire extra good. R. Murray, Tonfeld, Alta. 29-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, MAY 1 LITTER, BACON type, choice stock, \$12 each, with pedigree. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR PIGS, TWO months old, Bailey strain, \$12 each, including papers. Wm. W. Knight, Manor, Sask.

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, FARROWED March and June, I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 29-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

SILVER BLACK FOXES, \$350 PAIR. THREE years to pay. Dept. B, Silver Black Fox Association, Vancouver.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM EXTRA GOOD heifers, \$5.00. Gullbert, Petersfield, Man. 29-5

BLACK BELGIAN HARES, TWO DOLLARS pair. F. G. Harper, Alida, Sask. 30-2

GOATS

TWO ANGORA NANNY GOATS, FIRST \$30 takes both. Mrs. Crissie J. Bell, Pre-Ste-Marie, Sask.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Order your breeding stock and pullets now. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Grass Seed

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow 14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta. 18-1

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GUARANTEED FREE from noxious weeds, government germination test 95%. Supplied 4,400 pounds to government institutions for seed purposes. 8 cents pound, sacks free. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, good heavy seed, grown on clean land, five cents per pound, sacked. Elmer Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 26-5

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE- cleaned, 6½ cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

Wheat

WINTER WHEAT RIPENS AHEAD OF RUST, frost; hardy western-grown seed, \$1.00 bushel. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 26-5

Seed Grain

SELLING—LATEST VARIETIES HARDY winter grains, direct from Experimental Farm, Kanra and Montana. 36 winter wheat, \$2.50 bushel; rozen rye, \$1.50 bushel. Samples, information, Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, S.D. 30-2

Rye

GENUINE WINTER RYE, CLEAN, NO NOX- ious weeds, 97% germination, machine run, bushel, \$1.00, sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 26-5

SELLING—FALL RYE, FREE FROM ALL weeds, \$1.00 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, 61¼ pounds to bushel. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 30-2

SELLING—ROSEN WINTER RYE SEED, re-cleaned and sacked, \$1.15 per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 30-3

FALL RYE, CLEANED, HIGH GERMINATION, free ergot and noxious weeds, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Unity, Sask. D. F. McEachern. 30-2

HARDEST STRAIN GENUINE WINTER RYE, pure seed, \$1.00 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 30-5

1921 FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED, NO noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 30-2

CLUB TOGETHER, BUY FALL RYE IN CAR lots, 85 cents, cleaned, f.o.b. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 28-3

FALL RYE, 80c. BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA, T. Korstad, Camrose, Alta. 29-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD FALL RYE, \$1.00 bushel on car at Broderick, Sask. Knute Brevik.

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

RANCH OR MIXED FARM

For Sale by Tender

Parcel No. 1—That portion of the W. half and S.E. 33 and N.E. 20, 49, 20 west third meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan, with frontage on Big Gully Lake; fenced and division fenced; spring water runs all year; eighty acres arable land, rest pasture; good buildings, barn 32x60, granary 16x24, seven-roomed house, 26x34.

Parcel No. 2—That portion of the S. half of section 4, 50, 26 west third meridian in Province of Saskatchewan; 280 acres rolling land, half-mile frontage on Big Gully Lake; 40 acres arable; balance pasture; small frame house.

These are ideal mixed farms, sold either separately or together. Possession April 1, 1923. Sealed tenders stating terms to be in the hands of DAVIS & DAVIDSON, Barristers, Neepawa, Manitoba, by August 10, 1922. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE—160-ACRE farms, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge, in sunny Southern Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 an acre. No need for pioneering. Well-settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms to Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

\$1,500 GETS 335-ACRE FARM, TEN CATTLE, growing crops, and three horses, sheep, poultry, hogs and full equipment if taken now; on improved road, convenient market town; 100 acres tillable and very productive; 50-cow creek-watered pasture; about 3,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. pine timber; eight-room house, 25-cow barn, stable, poultry house, etc. To close affairs now, \$5,500 takes all, only \$1,500 cash. Details, section 7, illustrated catalogue, farm bargains throughout all Canadian provinces. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

GOOD HALF-SECTION OF WHEAT LAND, 3¼ miles from Guernsey, small buildings, 150 acres under crop. Will sell without crop for \$7,500, or consider offers with crop. Mrs. McMeans, Guernsey, Sask. 28-2

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitard Bldg., Columbia, Mo.

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acre upwards in small fruit growing poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in wonderful climate. You never freeze, you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 Belmont House
VICTORIA, B.C.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

SETTLERS WANTED

HOMESTEADS can be taken up in Vilna (Alberta) district, six miles from railway. Mixed farming settlement. Rich black loam soil. Improved farms, close to town, from \$600 to \$18 per acre. Crop failures unknown. For particulars apply S. J. Leskiw, Sec.-Treas., Vilna Board of Trade, Vilna, Alberta.

BEAUTIFUL FARM NEAR RIVER, ORCHARD, 350 apple trees just coming into full bearing, largely "Delicious" variety; just the time to invest; 10 acres, convenient R.R. and high school town; all tillable, adapted fruit, vegetables; new house, landscape view. To settle affairs now, \$3,500 takes all. Happy living, independence, health for you here. Clifton A. Atwood, Strout Farm Agency, Grand Forks, B.C., Can.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

SELLING—160 ACRES, BEST WHEAT LAND, B. Bouhaden, St. Brieux, Sask. 29-3

SELLING—COLUMBIA VALLEY FARM; buildings. Cheap. Jolly, Golden, B.C. 30-3

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

USED AND NEW BOSCH MAGNETOS, CAR- buretors, wheels, springs, axles, windshield glasses, tires, radiators, tools, bodies, tops, cushion bearings. Gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts and accessories in Canada. Save 25% to 80% on your purchases. Our prices cannot be beaten. Write for information. Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobile, Case, many others. Auto Wrecking Co., 271 Port St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—STEAM ENGINE, SAWYER- Massey, 32 H.P. compound, nearly new, carries 175 pounds steam, fully equipped for plowing, plowed 160 acres, threshed 30 days; and Moline engine gang. Price \$3,200. Also Titan 10-20, nearly new, \$500. C. H. Miller, Macleod, Alta.

FOR SALE—STANLEY JONES THRESHER, 1920 model, 28-inch cylinder wind stacker high bagger, wide sieves, 15-horse engine, Webster magnet, 18-inch pulley, all mounted on five-inch trucks. Price \$600, f.o.b. Consort, Alta. W. H. Shoup, Consort, Alta. 28-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, RUMELY oil-pull, 30-60, 36-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, 14-foot Garden City feeder, also Stewart loader; good condition. Wm. Risdon, Box 232, Stratmore, Alta. 30-2

SELLING—STEAM TRACTOR, 25-HORSE Autman and Taylor, with 32-50 Autman and Taylor thresher and eight-bottom plows. Also 15-30 Titan with plows, as good as new. Alfred Belley, Cluny, Alta. 29-5

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, 15-30 Rumely oil-pull, Rumely Ideal separator, 28-44; cook car, caboose and oil tank. Price \$1,800; half cash, balance this fall. Lorne McNulty, Brock, Sask. 28-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER OUT- fit—65 H.P. Case steam engine, 32-56, Avery separator, all complete, A1 condition. Ralph Bricker, Strome, Alta. 28-3

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE AND Oliver eight-gang plow, cheap for cash. Engine adapted to threshing. Davis and Davidson, Neepawa, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR EN- gine and 36-56 Red River Special separator, good condition and price right. John Cook, Earl Grey, Sask.

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM EN- gine, 24-horse compound, 140 pounds pressure; Garden City feeder, 28-inch. Chas. Hy. Jekylls, Semans, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—28-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, WITH Carlen City feeder, fan blower. Terms, \$800 cash, or \$500 down, balance on terms. Howard McRoberts, Alliance, Alta. 29-2

WANTED—36-INCH SEPARATOR, ALSO gasoline tractor to run same. Pay part cash, balance farm land. Write immediately. T. F. Huble, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 29-3

RUMELY STEAM, 25, NEW FLUES LAST fall, first-class condition, \$1,200; three years to responsible party. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-5

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, CHEAP, 50 horse power Case engine, used few days, and large sized Avery separator, for \$2,300; one-fourth cash. Write S. G. Detchen, Davidson, Sask.

HART-PARR 30-60; RUMELY SEPARATOR, 34-56; Stewart sheaf loader; two-tractor disc. Will trade for young work horses or three-furrow horse plow. A. Kelmeler, Scott, Sask.

BARGAIN—SELL OR TRADE, 32 H.P. REEVES engine, 40-64 Rumely separator, gang plows attachments; good as new. Joe Ancion, Bow Island, Alta. 30-2

FOR SALE—24-INCH RUTH SELF-FEEDER, good as new, \$100. John Porter, Bredenbury, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—REEVES 25 COMPOUND ENGINE and 33-56 separator, good condition. Cash or terms. A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR, 33-56, in good shape; also 30-60 Hart-Parr engine. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, Man. 30-3

SELLING—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF loader, in number one shape. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 30-5

WANTED—GOOD 22 OR 24-INCH SEPARATOR, or will sell 10-20 Nelson tractor, in good condition, price \$500. S. Jaworski, Rosetown, Sask. 30-2

BISSELL 14-FT. DISC HARROW, USED TWO seasons, \$115. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 30-2

ELEVATOR ON ARCOLA LINE, CHEAP, OR will sell cleaner, dump, scale, engine, etc.; first-class order. Bergstrom, Estevan, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—25 H.P. MOGUL TRACTOR, WITH five-bottom engine gang plow; rebuilt. S. Bebolck, Broderick, Sask.

WANTED—WING FEEDER TO FIT AVERY 42-64 separator. Prices to E. Tysdal, Briercrest, Sask.

SELL OR EXCHANGE—WATERLOO BOY separator, 20-42, for larger separator; 26 or 28 Case preferred. O. Schaffer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

SELLING—LARGE STEAM THRESHING OUT- fit, or will come out thresh where crops are good. Write Box 166, Loversa, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—PIONEER 30-60, LITTLE GIANT 12-20 gas tractor; one two-ton truck attachment, fits any car. Ira Payton, Shaunavon, Sask.

SACRIFICE—STEWART COMBINATION sheaf loader, perfect order, used two seasons, \$150, f.o.b. station. Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta.

FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR, whole or parts for repairs. R. C. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 28-5

SELLING—25 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, 36-56 separator, Waterloo make, good condition. J. W. Rollins, Sangruth, Man. 28-4

12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, THREE years old, \$300 cash, f.o.b. Dugald, Man. A. E. Studham. 29-2

FOR SALE—ONE TORONTO PUMPING WIND- mill, eight-foot wheel, 40-foot tower, in good condition. C. C. Law, Reston, Man. 29-2

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR SMALLER tractor—45 Mogul and 36 separator, A1 condition. Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, first-class condition. Apply J. M. McDougall, Ninga, Man. 29-3

SELLING—J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE, 28-50, with new Garden City feeder. Stanbridge & Son, Box 22, Stonewall, Man. 29-4

SELL OR EXCHANGE—30-INCH SEPARATOR for larger. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—20-40 GAS TRACTOR, CHEAP for cash. D. Huddleston, Consort, Alta. 29-2

FOR SALE—15 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS engine on skids. Drawer H, Neudorf, Sask. 30-3

WANTED—CORN BINDER, ARTHUR CHASE, Meyronne, Sask. 30-2

SALE OR TRADE—CASE 10-20 KEROSENE tractor. W. McTaggart, Gadsby, Alta.

HAY AND FEED

OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARM SUPPLIES—BOTTOM WHOLESALE prices on sugar, salt, groceries, also fence posts, lumber, doors, windows. Write McCollum Lbr. & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 28-3

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arae and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 29-6

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL, GENERAL housework, on farm, all heavy work done by electricity, water in house, yearly position; one who can milk only through harvest, three cows. Box 147, Imperial, Sask. 30-3

FOREMAN WANTED FOR LARGE FARM. Will pay good wages for capable man to work by the year. J. D. Sifton, 1036 First Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

TEACHERS WANTED

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 21, 1922.

WHEAT—Little change in values. Fair demand for high grade cash wheat by exporters maintained premiums on cash wheat over new crop futures. Buying of other than No. 1 and No. 2 Northern not very good, and low grade spreads therefore considerably wider. Market appears steady at moment and very little grain is offered for sale. New crop conditions generally favorable, and generous rains during last few days had rather bearish effect on new crop values, considerable October wheat being offered for sale.

FLAX—Feature of flax market is the strength of July option compared with October, due to demand for one and lack of it for the other. Holders of cash flax would do well to consider sale of cash article at present value; buying deferred delivery.

OATS—Market has been dull and without feature during past week. Prices show a decline of about 3c per bushel. Demand for cash oats is poor and all contract grades being delivered against sales of July option.

BARLEY—Quiet and with small volume of trade. Some export business being done, but volume is not large. Stocks are small at terminals, and any improvement in demand would no doubt have considerable effect on values.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 17 to July 22, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 17	81½	50½	47½	47½	45½	42½	64½	61½	59½	59	239½	235	218½	82
18	81½	50½	47½	47½	45½	42½	64½	61½	59½	59	240	235	219	82½
19	80	50	47	47	45	42	64	61	58	58	240½	234	216½	82½
20	81½	50½	47½	47½	45½	42½	64½	61½	59½	59	247	241	223	82½
21	79	50	47	47	45	42	64½	62½	59	58½	242½	236½	218½	83½
22	77½	50½	47½	47½	45½	42½	64½	62½	59½	59	240	234½	216	82
Week Ago	84½	51½	48½	48½	46½	43½	64½	61½	59½	59	242½	237½	221½	83½
Year Ago	...	53½	50½	50½	48½	48½	83	78½	74	73	197½	193½	167½	125

WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 17 to July 22 inclusive	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 129½	129½	128	128½	128½	127½	129½	182½	
Oct. 117½	117½	116	117	116	114½	118½	153	
Oats—								
July 50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	53½	
Oct. 46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45	47	50½	
Barley—								
July 64½	64	64	64½	64½	64½	64½	83	
Oct. 60½	60	59	60½	59½	59½	60½	77½	
Flax—								
July 238½	238	238½	245	240½	238	241½	197½	
Oct. 211	211	206½	209½	208½	207½	216½	202½	
Rye—								
July 82	82½	82½	82½	83½	82	83½	135	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.46½ to \$1.56½, No. 1 northern, \$1.43½ to \$1.48½, No. 2 northern, \$1.40½ to \$1.45½, No. 3 dark northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.50½, No. 3 northern, \$1.36½ to \$1.40½, Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.38½ to \$1.43½, No. 1 hard, \$1.24½, Durum—No. 1 dark Minn. and South Dakota new, \$1.23½ to \$1.38½, No. 1 hard Minnesota and South Dakota new amber, \$1.23 to \$1.25, No. 1 amber, \$1.15 to \$1.19, No. 1, \$1.12 to \$1.15, No. 2 amber, \$1.12 to \$1.17, No. 2, \$1.09 to \$1.12, No. 3 amber, \$1.05 to \$1.12, No. 3, \$1.02 to \$1.05. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 59½ to 60c; No. 3 yellow 58½c to 59c; No. 4 yellow, 57c to 57½c; No. 2 mixed 58½c to 59c; No. 3 mixed, 57c to 57½c; No. 4 mixed, 56c to 56½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32½c to 33½c; No. 3 white, 31½c to 32½c; No. 4 white, 30c to 31½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 58c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 47c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 78½c to 80½c; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.54½ to \$2.57½c.

WINNIPEG

The run of grass cattle has commenced in real earnest and earlier than usual, due largely to financial pressure, but also with the desire to reach market before the fall rush begins. A great many cattle are coming forward that certainly should be held back on grass wherever good grass is available. This does not apply, of course, to areas where pastures are burning up and cattle must be marketed. The number of thin, plain, half-fat cattle being shipped is astonishing, and the effect of this great run of stock on all markets is very demoralizing. Prices all round on cattle are a dollar per hundred lower than they were two weeks ago. Butcher stock, scarce as it is, is not selling with any active demand apparent, and cows are selling particularly weak and draggy. Dehorned stocker and feeder steers of choice quality are selling as readily as anything, and demand on these is keen. Top butcher steers are selling from 5c to 6c, top butcher heifers 4½c to 5½c and best butcher cows 3½c to 4½c, and in each case it takes a good animal to bring the latter price quoted. Top feeder steers are bringing 4c to 4½c, and best stocker steers 3½c to 4c. Heavy, plain, half-fat steers, if on

the rough order, are very hard to sell. There are hundreds of thin stock cows and plain, ill-bred stockers and feeders bringing from 2c to 3c per pound. Calves are selling well if they are good, but altogether too many plain, thin calves are coming forward and prices on these are disappointing. Milkers and springers are selling very slow and only the good ones finding an outlet at a price that looks reasonable.

Hogs are selling weaker this week, with selects bringing 12½c to 13c. So many sows and heavies are coming forward that packers are cutting hard on these. Spring lambs are coming in limited numbers, and tops are bringing 12c. Choice fat sheep are bringing from 5c to 6c, but thin sheep and thin light lambs are almost impossible to sell at any price.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.50
Common heavy steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 2.00
Choice veal calves	6.00 to 8.00
Common calves	3.00 to 5.00

WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 17	136½	132½	122½	109½	99½	89½
18	137½	133½	122½	110½	98½	88½
19	136½	133	121	108½	97	87
20	136½	132½	121½	108½	97½	87½
21	137½	132½	121½	109	98	88
22	136½	131½	120½	107½	96½	86½
Week Ago	138½	134½	122½	111	102½	92½
Year Ago	182½	180	176	162½

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 21c for straight receipts, cases included, delivered. Carton extras are jobbing 37c, extras 35c, firsts 30c, straight candled 28c. There were three inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Some live poultry is starting to move. Quotations, live delivered, spring chicken 30c to 35c, fowl 14c to 17c, geese 10c to 12c, ducks 14c, turkeys 22c.

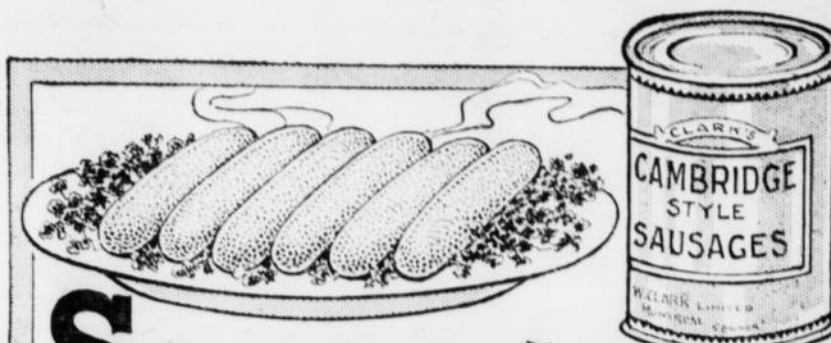
REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts continue light, prices practically unchanged. Dealers quoting 19c to 21c to country shippers, loss off, delivered. Candled receipts were jobbing at 23c to 25c, retailing 25c to 30c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 20c cash, 22½c trade. Poultry: Some live fowl is moving at 12½c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Receipts continue fair, quality poor. Dealers are quoting country shippers on a graded basis extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Extras are jobbing at 30c, firsts 25c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Receipts continue light and quality poor with quotations slightly lower. Broilers 20c live delivered, fowl 10c, roosters 6c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported very slow under light receipts, with prices and general conditions the same as last week.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean 130s to 140s. Prime 125s to 135s firm. American 110s to 115s firm. Irish 160s to 167s quiet. Danish 150s to 154s. Old stocks well cleared. Danish killings 40,052 head.



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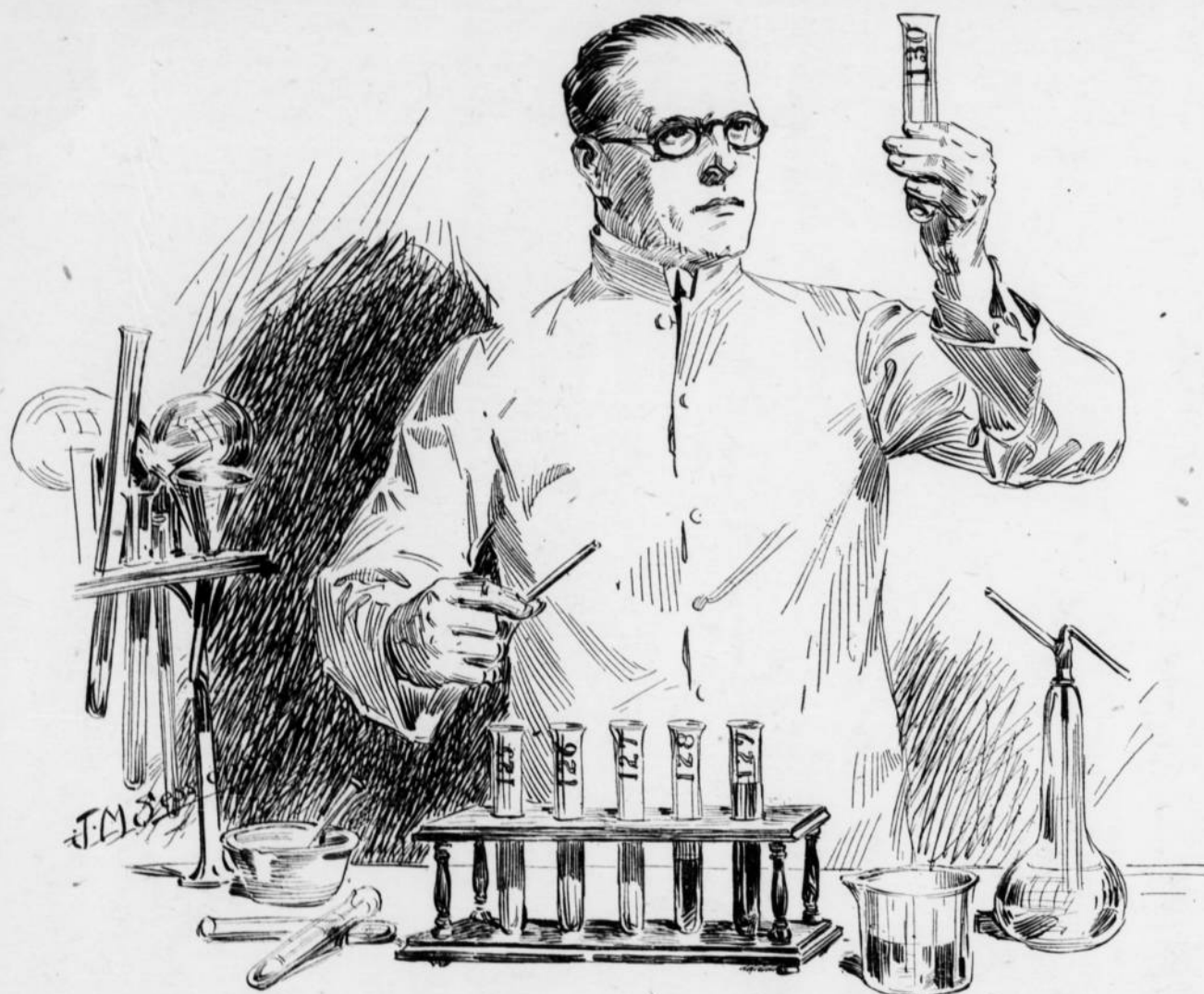
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Practical Opinions
and
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before we perfected this ideal shaving cream.

Now we ask you to try it—
at our expense.

130 formulae actually made up and tested

A few years ago we decided to make a shaving cream. We had already achieved the ideal toilet soap by blending palm and olive oils. So we embodied this blend in a shaving cream.

And our first step was to ask a thousand men the virtues they wanted in it. These were their requirements:

First, a quick shave

These men wanted quick shaves, above all. Did not like long brushing, finger rubbing, hot towels, delay.

So a cream was made which acts in one minute. Within that time the average beard absorbs 15 per cent. of water. This result is due to almost instant removal of the oil that coats the beard.

Next, liberal lather

Next, they wanted liberal lather. They wanted a little of the soap to go far.

So we developed a cream which multiplies itself 250 times in lather. A bit on the brush—only one-half inch—suffices for a shave. A single tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream serves for many weeks of shaving comfort.

Lather that remains

Then they wanted a lather which maintains itself without drying on the face.

So we perfected a lather which maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes.

A soothing soap

They wanted a soothing shaving cream. They wanted a lubricated razor, no irritation, a pleasant after-effect.

The best way ever known to those ends is the blend of palm and olive oils. The lather is a lotion in itself.

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